MARCH 1960 VOLUME 6 · NUMBER 3

CONSTRUCTION REVIEW

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CONSTRUCTION IN 1959

TRENDS IN THE STEEL HEATING BOILER INDUSTRY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Business and Defense Services Administration

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Frederick H. Mueller, Secretary

Business and Defense Services Administration
William A. White, Sr., Administrator

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36 East 4th Street

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316 U. S. Post Office Bldg.

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309 Parcel Post Bldg.

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235 U. S. Courthouse and
Post Office Bldg.

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Inquiries on articles may be addressed to the originating agency. Information on the Statistical Series (Parts A-G) may be obtained from the agency indicated in the source notes to the tables.

CONSTRUCTION REVIEW

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The above series do not include Alaska and Hawaii unless otherwise noted.

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At a Glance

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY IN FEBRUARY—The value of construction put in place during February was estimated at $3.6 billion, a drop of 4 percent from the January level, but 2 percent greater than in February 1959. On a seasonally adjusted basis, February construction was at the annual rate of $55.6 billion, 2 percent over the January rate. Except for new dwelling units and farm buildings, all types of private construction increased in February 1960 over February 1959; on an over-all basis, the rise was 7 percent. Public construction dropped 12 percent over the one year interval, most classifications sharing in the decline. Among the private and public categories of construction, notable changes were recorded for industrial buildings, up 38 percent; commercial structures, up 10 percent, and highways, down 22 percent.

HOUSING STARTS IN JANUARY—New nonfarm housing starts declined in January 1960 to 75,900, down 9 percent from December and 13 percent from the near-record level of January 1959. Private housing starts, accounting for all but 1,100 units in January 1960, represented a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1,210,000, 9 percent under the previous month. Private starts in January were 11 percent less than in January 1959.

The 1,100 public housing units started in January 1960 contrasted sharply with the unusually low level of 600 units in December, but were off considerably from the 2,900 starts in January 1959.

FHA-VA ACTIVITY IN JANUARY—January 1960 housing starts under FHA and VA inspection were sharply below January 1959, one-fifth and two-fifths respectively. As a proportion of total private housing starts, these programs have declined to 27 percent in January 1960 from 32 percent in January 1959 because of a more pronounced cutback in the VA activity.

Possibly foreshadowing an even lesser role of FHA and VA in the new housing market, January FHA applications and VA appraisal requests were down markedly from January 1959—24 percent and 38 percent respectively.

NONFARM MORTGAGE RECORDINGS IN 1959—Recordings of nonfarm mortgages during 1959 reached an alltime high of $32.2 billion, 18 percent above 1958 and far above the former peak of $28.5 billion in 1955. All groups of lenders increased their holdings, savings and loan associations accounting for more than half of the total rise. The number of recordings advanced somewhat from 1958 and was surpassed only by the 1955 peak; the average mortgage value reached a new high of $8,522, up 7 percent from 1958.

December mortgage recordings were up 2 percent from November, to $2.5 billion, and down 5 percent from December 1958.

BUILDING PERMIT ACTIVITY IN DECEMBER—Building permit valuations reached a record high of $22.4 billion in 1959. Despite a slackening of activity during the latter months of the year, valuations were still 12 percent above 1958, the former peak year. The rise stemmed from a 2.6 billion increase in private construction permits, partially offset by a $400 million decrease in the public sector. The value of December 1959 permits moved ahead of November, but the gain amounted to less than 1 percent. The December valuation of $1.4 billion was 8 percent greater than in December 1958.

New dwelling units authorized by building permits were valued at $12.5 billion, accounting for the major part of the 1958-59 advance and surpassing the previous peak of 1955 by almost $1 billion. Other categories which contributed to the gain were stores and mercantile buildings, industrial buildings, and additions and alterations. Most categories of construction registered increases, ranging from 16 to 50 percent, in December 1959 over December 1958. Decreases occurred only in residential and community buildings—1 and 7 percent respectively.

PUBLIC CONTRACT AWARDS IN 1959—Construction contracts awarded during 1959 by all public agencies (Federal, State, and local) were valued at $11.4 billion, down 15 percent from 1958. Federal construction award values dropped 21 percent to less than $2.4 billion, reflecting mainly the cessation of the program for the accelerated awarding of contracts during the 1958 recession. Opposing the general decrease in Federal awards were increases for hospital and institutional buildings, administrative and service buildings, conservation and development projects, and electric power facilities. State and local contract volume descended 14 percent to $9.1 billion in 1959. Contributing to the tapering off of awards were highways and educational buildings. These accounted for more than two-thirds of the dollar decline in the State and local government sector.

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS IN JANUARY—The total value of January 1960 contract awards reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation was at the lowest level in nearly two years—5 percent below January 1959. Even though the 12-month total ending in January 1960 was still 3 percent above that of the similar period one year earlier, the year-over-year rises have been steadily diminishing from the peak of 19 percent registered for the 12-months ending May 1959.

As measured by the 12-month moving totals, the value of building contract awards was up 10 percent, most of the strength being in the residential area. On the other hand, engineering contracts were down 18 percent, the relative decline in utilities being greater than in public works.

The value of large engineering contracts for the 12-months ending in January 1960, as reported in Engineering News-Record, was 3 percent below that of the like period ending in 1959. This was the first year-over-year decline since September 1958. Despite the sustaining influence of private contract awards, public awards have been progressively weakening. Private industrial buildings continue to display considerable strength. However, in the public sector, the decreasing value of highway and bridge contracts is the principal cause of the lag.

CONSTRUCTION COSTS IN DECEMBER—Continuing a steady climb, December 1959 construction costs reached a new high, after advancing almost 4 percent over December 1958. At 144, the Department of Commerce composite index (1947-49=100) for December 1959 was up 1 point from November. On an average annual basis, the index indicates that 1959 costs were 2 percent above 1958. Similar averages for previous years show a 1 percent increase between 1957 and 1958 and a 4 percent increase between 1956 and 1957.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL PRICES IN JANUARY—The index of wholesale prices of all construction materials in January 1960 registered only a minor increase over December, but it was 2 percent greater than in January 1959, an over-the-year change that has been consistent for the past several months.

Most January construction material prices held steady from December except plumbing fixtures, up almost 1 percent, and plywoods, more than 1 percent.

Most over-the-year variations in material prices range from no change to rises of 10 percent. Softwood plywood prices continued at their recent depressed levels and registered the greatest over-the-year decline, 3 percent. Building wire prices, up 25 percent, exhibited the largest January to January increase.

WAGE SCALES IN THE BUILDING TRADES, 1959—Union hourly wage scales rose to $3.54 by the end of 1959, up 5 percent (16 cents) over the year, approximating the 1958 increase. Individual trade gains ranged from 4 percent for bricklayers to 6 percent for building laborers. During the 4th quarter of 1959, hourly wage scales in all trades rose 0.5 percent, the greatest gain, 1.2 percent, being recorded by electricians.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS OUTPUT IN NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER—The Composite Materials Output Index at 116.1 in November (1947-49=100) 1959 was down 11 percent from October and 4 percent from November 1958. On a seasonally adjusted basis, however, the index indicates that construction materials output in November 1959 was 6 percent greater than in October.

The less than seasonal decrease in output of construction materials between October and November resulted mainly from a 50 percent jump in the production of iron and steel products following the resumption of full-scale operation of the steel industry under the injunction provision of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Seasonally adjusted output indexes for selected categories of construction materials show mixed movements between November and December increases being registered in lumber and wood products; the paint, varnish and lacquer group; and asphalt products. Decreases occurred in millwork and portland cement. Although at a lessening rate, the decline of portland cement continues a steady downward trend.

CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT IN JANUARY—The number of contract construction employees at 2.4 million in January was 4 percent higher than a year ago. On a seasonally adjusted basis, the January rate of 2.7 million was down 1 percent from the previous month.

For 1959 as a whole, contract construction employment averaged 2.8 million, a gain of 4 percent over 1958. The 1959 level was exceeded only by 1956, when employment pushed above the 2.9 million mark. New records, however, were established in 1959 for the special trades and nonbuilding contractors.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN 1959—Average weekly hours worked by contract construction workers for the year 1959 were the same as for 1958, 36.7 hours. Changes from 1958 to 1959 in the various segments of the industry ranged from a rise of 0.3 hour for painting and decorating employees to a drop of 0.5 hour for highway workers. Hours in December 1959 increased 3-percent over November, an unusual occurrence at this time of the year, and a 4-percent rise over December 1958.

Weekly and hourly earnings of contract construction workers reached record levels in 1959 of $114.56 a week and $3.12 an hour, representing gains over 1958 averages of 4 percent each. December 1959 average weekly earnings of $117.81 were up 4 percent over November owing to increased hours worked, and 8 percent over the December 1958 level, because of rises in both hours and hourly earnings, shared by all categories.

Construction in 1959

By Aaron Sabghir and Gardner F. Derrickson*

The construction industry was a propelling force in the 1959 upswing of the general economy. At a peak of $54.3 billion, the 1959 value of construction put in place registered an increase of more than $5 billion, or 10 percent, over 1958, the previous record year. The 1959 construction outlays represented more than 11.3 percent of the gross national product, slightly above the proportion in recent years. The important role of construction activity in the sharp recovery from the 1958 economic downturn was evidenced by the increase in its share of the gross national product to a peak of 12 percent in the first quarter of 1959 (chart 1). The privately financed sector, influenced mainly by a near-record rate of new home construction, expanded 15 percent to $38.3 billion, accounting for most of the 1959 gain. Public construction rose only 4 percent, to almost $16 billion.

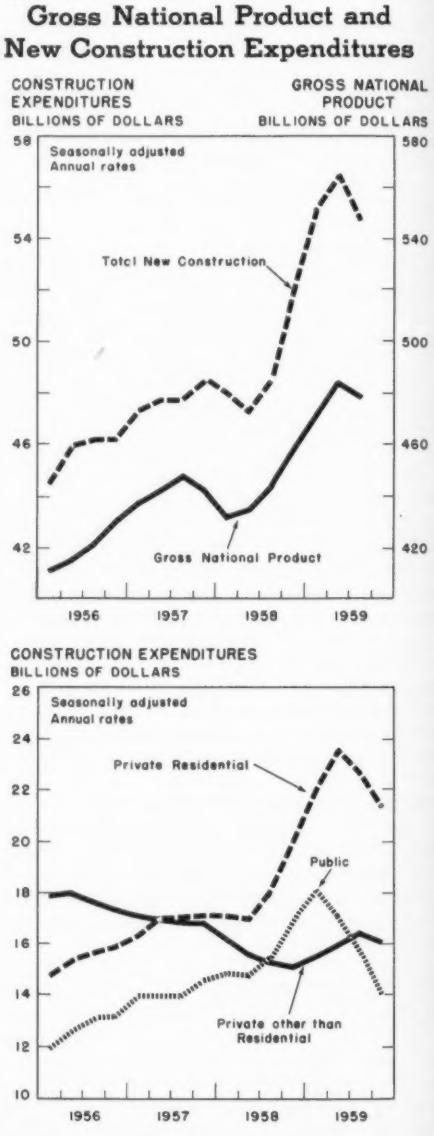
In terms of constant dollars (expenditures adjusted for price changes), which may be viewed as a measure of physical volume, 1959 construction showed the largest annual growth since 1950. The $3-billion rise represented a net gain of about 8 percent. The difference between the 8-percent increase in physical volume and the 10-percent increase in current value of construction represented the 1958-59 increase in construction costs.

In the second quarter of 1959, the seasonally adjusted annual rate of construction activity rose to over $56 billion. In the final quarter the rate of expenditures declined to almost $51.5 billion, owing to various circumstances: First, the retardation of construction activity due to spot shortages of steel caused by the July-November strike that shut down more than 80 percent of the steel industry; second, the abrupt falling off of fourth-quarter private housing starts to a seasonally adjusted volume of under 1,250,000 units, after having attained an average rate of 1,375,000 units during the first 9 months; and third, the sinking level of new highway contract awards caused by the temporary deficiency in the Interstate Highway Program trust fund. A growing tightening of money as the year wore on also attenuated the 1959 construction boom.

The nearly $5.4-billion rise in 1959 expenditures comprised increases in residential (private and public) construction, $4.4 billion; stores, restau-

Chart 1.

Gross National Product and New Construction Expenditures



SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

*Construction Industry Division, Business and Defense Services Administration, U. S. Department of Commerce.

rants, and garages, $0.4 billion; highways, $0.3 billion; and farms, $0.3 billion.

These types accounted for over 60 percent of all construction expenditures. Ups and downs for other types of construction offset each other.

The unusually rapid growth in 1959 was marked also by a sharp rise in output of materials and the recovery of most of the 1958 employment losses. The dollar value of new construction in 1959 was further enhanced by increases in construction costs to new peaks.

HOUSING

Housing construction provided the main spark to the spectacular rise in total construction activity. Housing starts (public and private) aggregated 1,378,500 units, up 14 percent from 1958, and only 1 percent below the record 1,396,000 units of 1950.

Private housing starts at 1,342,900 were within 10,000 units of the 1950 peak. Public housing dropped from 68,000 to 36,000 units, owing largely to the falling off in the Capehart housing projects at military bases.

The rebound of private starts from a low of less than 1 million units in 1957, culminated in a new alltime high in 1959 for the value of new residential construction put in place. Housing expenditures totaled $22.3 billion in 1958, one-fourth more than in 1957. Additions and alterations outlays, currently representing about one-fifth of the total, also rose substantially (15 percent), although at a somewhat slower rate than for new dwelling units.

Because of the carryover of activity from an unusually high volume of starts in 1958, public expenditures for residential buildings also reached a new peak, adding nearly $1 billion to the housing total in 1959. The rate of increase over 1958, however, was only one-half as great as in the private sector.

The upturn in housing expenditures began in the middle of 1958, reflecting in large part the effect of Government antirecession policies. Private housing outlays reached a seasonally adjusted annual rate of nearly $24 billion by mid-1959, but dropped off by about $2 billion by the end of the year. The rate of private starts, after hovering around the 1-million mark from mid-1956 to mid-1958, began a steady climb, reaching a 1.4-million seasonally adjusted annual rate by the end of 1958. October 1958-September 1959 was the first consecutive 12-month period showing private starts at a sustained seasonally adjusted annual rate exceeding 1.3 million. Furthermore, the 1,369,000 private new units as well as the 1,405,000 private and public units, started exceeded the starts during any other 12-month span. However, the effects of a tightening mortgage money situation began to be felt around the middle of 1959, and starts eased off for several months. Despite a strong December showing, a lower rate of starts in October and November seems to foretell a somewhat lower level for 1960 than for 1959.

The 1959 recovery in expenditures for residential construction has been more pronounced than the increase in housing starts, owing to the continued rise in construction prices, the increasing size of the average dwelling unit, and the growing importance of built-in features. However, the growing relative importance of multidwelling unit construction, characterized by lower unit costs, moderated the influence of these factors.

In the public sector the stimulation in 1958 of the Capehart military housing program carried over strongly into 1959 expenditures. Actions taken to promote the availability of mortgage funds for the privately financed housing market were also effective in 1959 and their influence should continue to be strong. These measures started in the spring of 1958 with the raising of interest rates for VA-guaranteed home loans and the reduction of minimum down payment requirements for both VA- and FHA-insured homes. Further action in mid-1959 raised the FHA ceiling rate of interest from 5 1/4 to 5-3/4 percent on 1-4 family homes, and provided a second boost to the VA maximum, from 4-3/4 to 5 1/4 percent. The FHA down-payment schedule was further reduced, and the maximum single-family mortgage was raised from $20,000 to $22,000. Furthermore, legislative provisions were enacted last year to stimulate rental and cooperative housing as well as urban renewal and relocation building under the FHA program.

A reversal in the credit situation occurred in the latter part of 1959, caused by a stronger demand for funds owing to rising industrial capital outlays, heavy government financing, inventory accumulation, and increases in consumer credit purchases. This was reflected in a growing shortage of mortgage funds and rising interest rates, which had dropped temporarily the year before. Apparently only the prolonged steel strike afforded momentary abatement of the tightening credit situation.

Among the significant developments in housing last year was the continued increase in importance of multiunit residential building. Apartment buildings and other multifamily structures totaled about 280,000 units, or one-fifth of all dwelling units, up slightly from the 1958 figure and the highest proportion since 1949. This movement represents a continuation of the uptrend from the one-tenth share recorded for multifamily construction in 1955. The number of units in such structures built during 1959 came close to the boom levels of the 1920's, when their share of the total ranged around 40 percent.

Testifying to the broad nature of the 1959 upswing in housing is the fact that all of the four

major geographic divisions of the United States participated in the rise in housing starts. However, the rise in the South was relatively half as large as elsewhere, in contrast to its faster-than-average pace a year earlier. The rise was greatest in the West and Northeast; in 1958 the West had outranked all other sections, whereas the Northeast had registered the smallest gain. In the North Central region, the increases in both 1958 and 1959 were close to the national average.

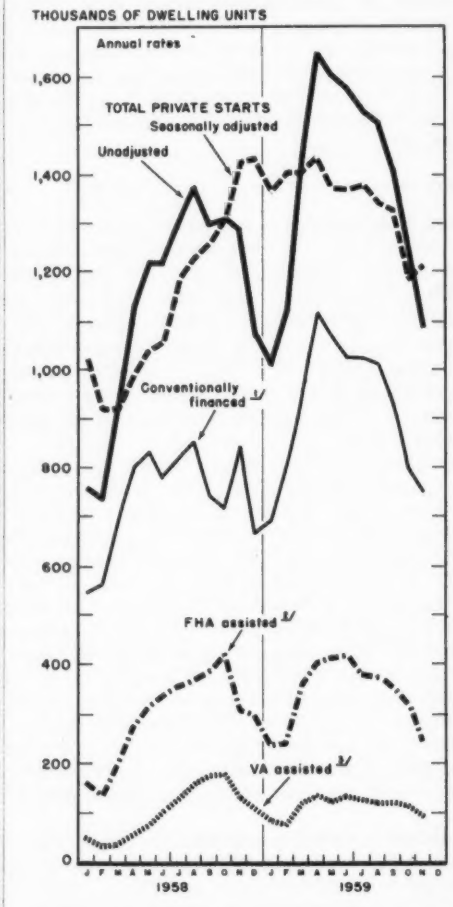
Metropolitan areas accounted for over 68 percent of total nonfarm dwelling units started in 1959, about the same as in 1958. During the fifties this percentage varied, from 67 in 1957 to over 73 in 1954 and 1955.

The role of FHA and VA participation in the housing market continued to influence the overall trends (chart 2). FHA and VA programs, as in 1958, accounted for about one-third of all private starts, FHA starts representing about three-fourths of the total for the two programs. The contribution of these activities to the 1958-59 upswing was demonstrated in the second half of 1958, when it accounted for almost two-fifths of total starts. In 1959 FHA and VA starts receded in relative importance. Starts under the VA program, which, under the stimulus of the 2-year extension at higher interest rates had risen in the second half of 1958 much more than those under the FHA program, dropped off relatively more.

The rate of FHA and VA applications in 1959 approximated that of 1958. They tapered off during the second half-year concurrently with the tightening of the money market.

Chart 2.

Private Nonfarm Housing Starts By Type of Financing



1/ DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, 2/ FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION
3/ VETERANS ADMINISTRATION.

PRIVATE NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION

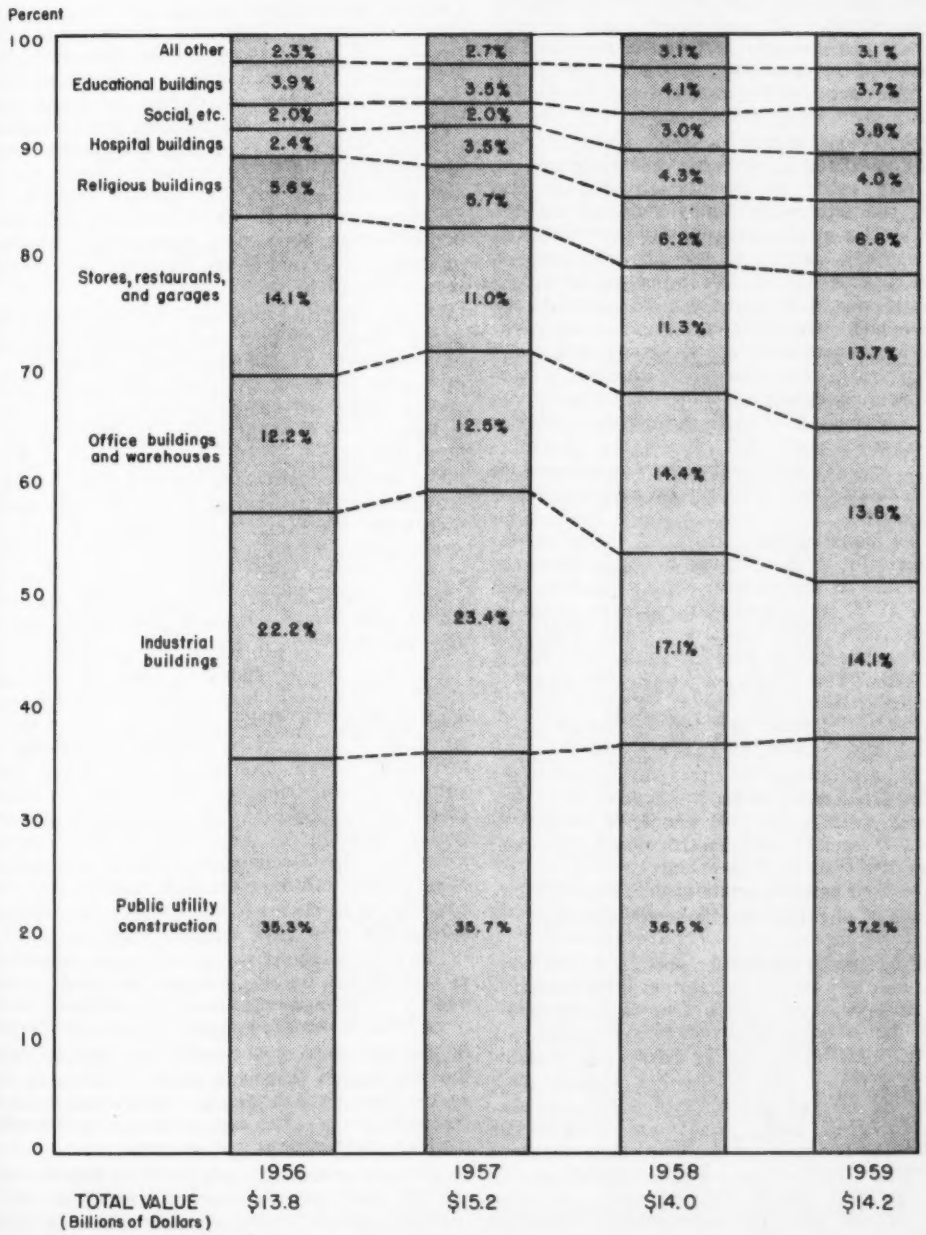
Unlike the housing sector, private nonresidential construction did not contribute to the expansion of the economy. The rise of $500 million in 1959 to almost $16 billion no more than sustained the physical volume achieved in 1958, owing to cost increases. Moreover, the total value of work put in place was still below the peak of 1957, by 5 percent. The recovery from the effects of the most recent recession has been delayed in this sector, contrasted with residential building, which was stimulated by Government action.

Industrial, more than any other type of construction, reflected the economic turndown of 2 years ago (chart 3). After reaching a height of $3.6 billion in 1957, it receded sharply in 1958 to $2.4 billion, and again in 1959, to $2 billion, approximating the level of a previous recession year, 1954. In constant dollar terms 1959 was actually one-fifth lower than 1954. During the decade only 1950 was lower.

An important factor in maintaining the $2-billion level was the strong pace of investment for research and development purposes. Research designed to develop new military and civilian products and to produce existing products at lower costs have stimulated capital spending by industry. The fact that industrial production reached new heights in 1959, a period of slackened new industrial construction, demonstrated the very favorable capacity situation for most segments of industry. Evidently, modernization rather than a capacity shortage influenced the course of industrial construction last year.

Chart 3.

Expenditures for New Private Nonfarm Nonresidential Construction, by Type



Source: Department of Commerce.

Most of the 1959 increase in the value of private nonresidential construction resulted from accelerated commercial construction. A record expenditure of $3.9 billion for this type represented a 9-percent gain over 1958. Outlays for office and warehouse buildings doubled during the last 5 years, reaching a peak in 1958 and 1959 at slightly above $2 billion. On the other hand, stores, restaurants, and garages suffered a swift decline in the wake of the economic turndown of 1957, but rose 23 percent in 1959 to almost equal the nearly $2-billion record level of 1956.

The spectacular office building boom in New York City continued in 1959, but other parts of the country now seem to be participating in this activity. The tightening money situation and the steel strike during the second half-year inhibited somewhat the launching of new projects and resulted in a tapering off of expenditures as the year progressed, but this downtrend is expected to be reversed. The main factor in the construction of stores, restaurants, and garages was the continued growth of new shopping centers, stimulated by housing expansion in the suburban areas and the development of modern highways. In 3 of the 5 years since 1955, the value of store, restaurant, and garage construction associated with ascending retail trade activity exceeded $1.9 billion.

Religious construction continued its unusually strong pace in 1959. Except in 1952, when restrictions due to the Korean action resulted in a drop, and 1958, when expenditures were virtually unchanged from 1957, outlays for new religious buildings have gone up steadily in the post-World War II period. The 8-percent rise in 1959 resulted in the setting of a new record of $935 million.

Somewhat in contrast to religious construction, the building of private educational structures (mainly parochial and college facilities) throughout 1954-59 has remained within a fairly narrow range, between $492 million in 1955 and $574 million in 1958. In 1959 a total of $532 million was expended, about the same as in 1954, 1956, and 1957. Increasing school building costs indicate a diminishing volume of physical facilities erected over the years.

The only category of private nonresidential construction that has shown an uninterrupted record of growing outlays since Korea despite 2 recession years, is that of social and recreational buildings. In 1959 the half-billion-dollar mark was reached for the first time. The 27-percent increase over 1958 was the largest gain recorded for any construction category, public or private. This may be an index of the buoyancy of the economy, reflecting the ability of Americans to support facilities that require not only ample leisure time, but also adequate income, such as bowling alleys, swimming pools, and country clubs. Theater building, important many years ago, has become less prom nent.

Private hospital construction, which reached high point of $600 million in 1958, receded almo 5 percent in 1959. The influence of Federal A funds under the Hill-Burton Act, which permits Federal contribution ranging from one-third to tw thirds of cost, is important in this area. Thes funds tend to be about evenly allocated betwee public and private hospitals. Because Federa contributions available during the past severa years have been unchanged, total hospital constru tion in 1958 and 1959 remained stable, althoug divergent trends in 1959 characterized the publi and private sectors. Influences from the 195 recession in the form of reductions in philanthropi commitments appear to have had a mildly de pressing effect on private hospital construction pu in place in 1959.

Public utilities, because of the unique public service function, must anticipate their demand an be prepared to meet peak loads as needed. For this reason, their expansion programs have no always followed the pattern of other types of construction. In general, large fluctuations in construction programming are minimized in order to make the most effective use of force account employment and to provide a sound framework for long-term financing. Last year's high interest rates probably had a smaller influence in 1959 on public utility construction activity than on other construction categories, principally because of the long lead times required in ordering equipment and because programs in motion seldom stop.

Electric power industry construction, having reached an alltime high of $2,250 million in 1958, was reduced in 1959 to slightly under the 1957 level of $2,100. More efficient generating units and newly designed power plants require a lower volume of construction. Thus, the power output capacity has been rising more quickly than the dollar outlays for construction would indicate. Estimates for the present at least indicate a declining volume of construction, inasmuch as overall capacity is in closer balance with anticipated needs than it has been for a number of years.

Gas utility expenditures set a new record in 1959 at $1.7 billion, topping the previous peak reached in 1956 by $50 million. The $200-million increase over 1958, however, mainly reflected the dispelling of the rate-setting uncertainties brought about by the protracted litigation in the "Memphis case," which resulted in delays in expansion by many pipeline companies. The gas industry in 1959 resumed its long-term capital growth rate.

Telephone industry construction activity has been fairly level for the past 2 years, at over $900 million a year, under the influences of suburban growth and high business activity. Except in unusual

circumstances, this industry plans its construction programs on about a 2-year basis, and 1959 work appears to be the culmination of such a program.

Railroad construction expenditures continue to be a small factor in the overall public utility picture. Their special problems in achieving long-term financing have necessitated greater reliance on current earnings to provide construction funds, resulting in a relatively static situation, spending being below $300 million in 1959.

The jump in farm income in 1958 is the basis on which 1959 farm construction activity rose from about $1 1/2 billion to $1 3/4 billion. Declining incomes in 1959 caused a reversal in the construction picture as the year ended.

PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION

Continuing the unbroken record of successive annual increases since the end of World War II, public construction rose to almost $16 billion in 1959. The rate of gain in the State-and locally owned sector, which currently accounts for over three-fourths of total public construction, was substantially less than for Federally owned facilities, or 2 percent as compared with 9 percent. The overall gain of 4 percent, which added over a half billion dollars to the previous record of $15.4 billion registered in 1958, was not as impressive as the rise in the latter year, when almost $1 1/2 billion was added. As in 1958, almost all categories shared in the upswing, highways and public housing again accounting for the largest increases in expenditures. Declines were recorded only for the educational and industrial groups.

Federal funds accounted for the upturn in public construction in 1959. Outlays for Federally owned construction rose by $300 million and Federal grants-in-aid by $400 million, more than offsetting the drop of $150 million in State and local funds. The dollar increase in grants-in-aid was about equal to the $400 million "antirecession fund" authorized by the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1958. The expenditure of these funds had to be completed by the end of 1959.

Outlays for highways—almost all of which are owned by State and local governments—have moved up each year since the end of World War II. The 1959 gain of 5 percent was the smallest in 4 years, and was achieved only because of the impact of the special Federal aid mentioned above.

The beginning of 1959 witnessed a progressive falling off from 1958, in the award of new highway contracts. This trend continued throughout the year, the most important factor being the effect of the antirecession spending financed out of the Interstate Highway Program trust fund and for which most contracts were awarded in 1958. This accelerated withdrawal from the trust fund used money that otherwise could have financed new contracts in 1959. The steel strike further discouraged the issuance of new awards because the availability of materials became uncertain. Finally, a carryover effect was felt from the temporary situation that developed in 1958 when the accumulation of revenues in the trust fund was smaller than anticipated. Contract awards for highway construction last year, accordingly, ran about one-sixth behind 1958, a striking contrast being a notable gain for independent State projects (about 17 percent) and an almost one-fourth loss in the value of contracts for State-owned Federally aided projects.

The overriding importance of Federal aid stimulation in the financing of highways can be gaged from the fact that in 1959 the $300 million rise in expenditures was concentrated in the Interstate Program (90-percent contribution of Federal funds) and the Federally-aided primary and secondary roads program (a large part of which involves a 50-percent Federal contribution). These programs accounted for almost three-fourths of the $5.8 billion expended. Spending for independent State, county, and municipal streets and roads was at about the same level in 1959 as in 1958.

Among the various types of State and locally owned construction, the only significant offset to the highway rise was the drop in value put in place for educational buildings. The first year in the postwar period that a decline took place, 1959 saw an 8-percent decline from the 1958 peak of almost $2.9 billion, to $2.6 billion.

Outlays for State and locally owned residential buildings, which currently account for about half of total public housing construction, dropped $16 million from 1958. This 3-percent decline, although of limited significance, represented the only other appreciable downward movement in the State and local construction area.

Public hospital construction benefited somewhat in 1959 from the Hill-Burton Federal-aid funds, recording an 8-percent gain. The return to the over $400-million mark was the first since 1952.

Other types of State and local building construction did not show an overall gain. A 1-percent rise in administrative and service buildings was offset by a decline of the same size for miscellaneous types.

Nonbuilding types of State and local construction showed the most important gains in the State and local area: Sewer systems rose 8 percent, highways 5 percent, water works 1 percent, and all other types including conservation and development, recreational facilities, and electric utilities, 22 percent. Sewer construction recorded a new $900-million record level. Water works construction continues, as since the substantial 80-percent jump in 1956, to fluctuate between the $550 and $575 million level.

Federally owned construction rose by 9 percent, reflecting an increase of more than $100 million in residential construction due in large measure to a carryover of work from a large number of Capehart (military housing) starts in late 1958. Conservation and development construction, which involves mostly Federally owned facilities, rose by $88 million to $973 million, a 10-percent increment. Adding the value of construction of State and locally owned conservation facilities, the 1959 total was $1,121 million, the highest expenditures on record.

Military facilities construction, which make up about 40 percent of the value of all Federally owned new construction, was at about the same level as in 1958, $1.4 billion. Similarly, the industrial category remained at the 1958 level, no unusual developments occurring in atomic energy construction, the primary element of Federal industrial building.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS OUTPUT

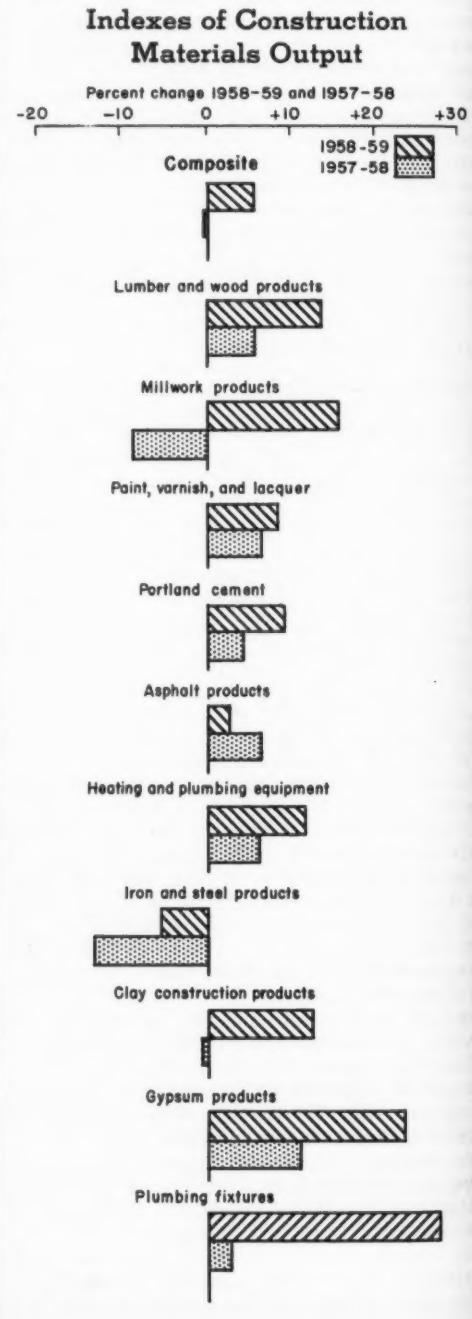
The 8-percent rise in the physical volume of 1959 construction was accompanied by an almost equivalent rise in construction materials output. All groups of materials except iron and steel products shared in the substantial gain (chart 4).

The second quarter of 1959 marked the highest point ever reached in the output of construction items. The rise registered by the composite index over the 1947-49 base period was almost 50 percent. This coincided with the unusually high rate of housing construction, as well as with a steel production level heightened in anticipation of the work stoppage that shut down most of the steel industry in July. Heavy steel inventory was accumulated in April-June, helping to sustain construction activity later in the year. On a seasonally adjusted basis the output of steel for construction in that period was 30 percent higher than the 1958 average rate of production. The June output index for steel was, on a seasonally adjusted basis, 172 percent of the 1947-49 average rate, above the record established in June 1957, when the construction materials composite index reached an alltime high of 162.4.

In 1959 new monthly high production marks were set by lumber and wood products, paint, varnish and lacquer, asphalt products, iron and steel, portland cement, and millwork. New quarterly peaks were set by plumbing fixtures and gypsum.

Probably the most dramatic increase took place in March 1959 for asphalt roofing and siding products, when a 96-percent jump over February was recorded, to achieve a new production peak of 45 percent above the 1947-49 average monthly output. The spurt was related to advance news of price increases announced in February. Furthermore, in October even the March level was surpassed slightly, as housing construction hit its peak.

Chart 4.



Source: Department of Commerce.

Portland cement production, which is linked strongly to highway construction as well as industrial and housing construction, although to a lesser extent, started the year with a tremendous spurt. A record-breaking climb was initiated in early spring, and by July output was double the 1947-49 rate. An abatement of this trend began in August when the seasonally adjusted output index dropped by 10 percent; since then the decline has been steady. The seasonally adjusted index dropped by almost 25 percent between July and November. This movement coincided with the rapid decline in highway contract awards by State and local governments, influenced in part by deterrents arising out of the aforementioned highway trust fund situation. The percentage changes in highway contract awards between various 1959 cumulative periods and the corresponding 1958 periods is revealing when compared to the year-to-year changes in the seasonally adjusted monthly output index for portland cement:

	Portland cement output index seasonally adjusted	Highway contract awards valuation cumulative period at end of month
March	+37	+18
May	+14	+6
July	+16	- 3
September	+3	-14
November	0	-16

As 1959 progressed the falling-off in the value of highway contract awards coincided with a sharply diminished rate of gain in the cement output index. Concurrently with the falling-off in highway awards, housing starts and private industrial contract awards increased, tending to offset the decline in demand from highway construction.

Notable production increases were registered in lumber and wood categories, hardboard gaining 40 percent and softwood lumber, Douglas fir plywood, hardwood flooring, and insulating boards 10 to 20 percent.

Industrial millwork products recorded gains ranging from 5 to over 30 percent, while the paint, varnish, and lacquer group rose 7 percent.

The totals posted in 1959 for gypsum board and lath exceeded 1958 levels by relatively small amounts despite the large increase in housing starts. Trends were mixed for various types of clay products, brick, clay pipe, and floor and wall tile gaining over 10 percent, and structural clay tile and hollow facing tile falling 4 and 9 percent, respectively.

COSTS

According to the Department of Commerce composite index, construction costs during 1959 resumed the 4-percent average annual rate of increase that characterized the 1950-57 period. Because of the timing of price changes within the year, however, the cost index for 1959 as a whole was only 2 percent above the 1958 average. In 1958 the cost rise had been less than 1 percent, owing to recessionary influences. Most of the individual indexes dealing with different types of construction also moved up in both 1958 and 1959 (chart 5). Residential construction costs increased at about the same rate as average costs for all construction in 1959. Costs of sewer and water, as well as conservation and development projects, increased by more than the average during 1959, continuing trends of 1958.

In 1959, for the second consecutive year, the bid prices for highway construction dropped nearly 2 percent, contrary to the general upward trend of construction costs. This decline reflected in large part productivity improvements, increased competition, and relatively stable materials prices. The sharp increase in highway construction associated with the interstate network has permitted a rapid and significant increase in mechanization, resulting in the productivity gains. Also, the size and speed of the new highway program did not progress entirely as anticipated, causing increased competition among contractors. Contributing significantly to the relative stability in prices of highway construction materials were the less-than-average price increases for some important materials such as concrete ingredients and asphalt.

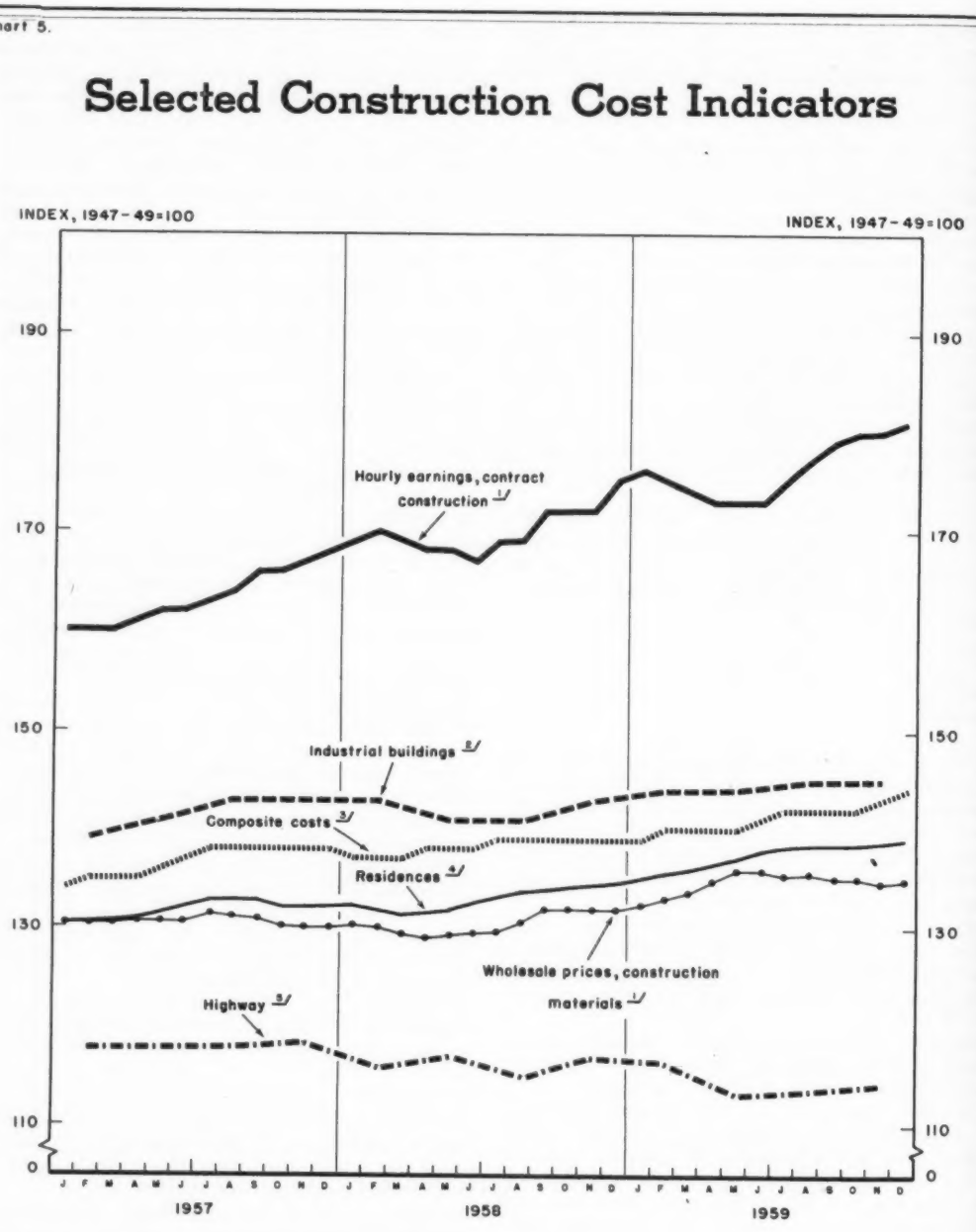
The materials component of overall construction costs, as measured by the wholesale price index, rose 2 percent in 1959, slightly more than in 1958. During the recent recession and recovery period, construction materials prices were more sensitive than other construction costs, dropping 2 percent from the July 1957 peak to April 1958, and then rising 5 percent by May 1959 to an alltime record. These prices receded slightly (less than 1 percent) by the end of 1959.

Lumber demonstrated its customary price sensitivity in the recent recovery period. Douglas fir was the most volatile, rising one-third from the April 1958 low to the June 1959 peak, and then in response to the mid-1959 downturn in housing starts, dropping 10 percent by December. Other lumber prices traced a similar pattern, showing more moderate upswings but nearly comparable downturns in the last half of 1959.

Prices of most other building materials rebounded from the recession low, but did not drop in the latter part of 1959. The rise in the price of plumbing equipment was somewhat greater than the average, whereas nonmetallic mineral products used in construction moved up at less than half the average pace. Cement prices, in particular, showed very little increase in the past 2 years. Only do-

Chart 5.

Selected Construction Cost Indicators



1/ DEPARTMENT OF LABOR; BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS; 2/ TURNER CONSTRUCTION COMPANY; 3/ BUREAU OF THE CENSUS; 4/ E. H. BOECKH AND ASSOCIATES; 5/ BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS.

mestic water heaters and metal doors, sash, and trim recorded price downtrends since the business recovery in the spring of 1958.

The 3-percent rise in the cost of construction machinery since April 1958 roughly paralleled that of all construction materials.

The over-the-year increase in union hourly wage scales was 5 percent (16 cents) in 1959, contributing to the steady upward trend of labor costs of recent years. Last year's increase in wage scales was about the same as that of 1958. By the end of 1959 the average hourly union wage scale rate was $3.54.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS

Concurrent with the increase in construction activity, employment by construction contractors rose to a monthly average of 2,764,000 persons in 1959, up 4 percent from 1958, but still below the 1956 peak of 2,929,000, by 6 percent. The fall in employment from the 1956 peak was heaviest among general building contractors.

Employment dropped 3 percent in the special trades and 4 percent in nonbuilding construction between 1956 and 1958. In 1959, highway construction employment, as well as that of the special trades as a whole reached a new peak, while the level of employment in other nonbuilding construction remained unchanged from 1958. Within the special trades, however, employment was still below the 1956 peak. Low plumbing and heating, and electrical work levels were more than offset by pronounced gains in painting and decorating, and moderate rises in other trades.

Average hours worked per week in all contract construction declined along with employment in 1957 and 1958, and remained at about the 1958 level of 36.7 hours in 1959. The high point of recent years in hours worked was 37.3, reached in 1956. The weekly hour decline from 1956 was widespread among all types of construction workers.

Average hourly earnings in construction continued to rise in 1959 at the same rate as in 1958. The increase to $3.12 per hour represented a 4-percent gain, compared with a 6 percent-rise in 1957. The rises in hourly earnings in both 1958 and 1959 were somewhat larger in building than in nonbuilding construction.

The increase in construction hourly earnings far outweighed the decline in weekly hours; average weekly earnings rose 4 percent, from $110.47 in 1958 to $114.56 in 1959.

Trends in the Steel Heating Boiler Industry*

The steel heating and steel firebox boiler manufacturing industry, whose annual sales aggregate nearly $100 million, is an important contributor to the national economy. It consumes substantial quantities of steel plate and boiler tubes, and it employs many people in its 94 plants. Nevertheless, detailed statistics with respect to the industry have not previously been available. To fill, at least partially, this statistical gap, the Building Materials Division of the Business and Defense Services Administration conducted a rather detailed survey of operations during 1957. The results of this survey are now, for the first time, being made available to the public.

The steel boiler industry is concentrated to a large extent in the Middle Atlantic and East North Central regions, where 64 of the total 94 operating plants were located in 1957. These two areas also accounted for approximately 86 percent of manufacturers' sales. Table 1 sets forth the geographical distribution.

Table 1.—Steel Heating Boilers: Value of Manufacturers' Shipments in 1957, by Geographic Division

Geographic division	Number of reporting plants	Shipments	
		Value (in thousands of dollars)	Percent of total
New England Connecticut, Massachusetts	6	3,907	4.0
Middle Atlantic New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania	43	51,951	53.7
East North Central Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin	21	31,702	32.8
East South Central and South Atlantic[1] Maryland, North Carolina, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee	5	3,263	3.4
West North Central and West South Central[1] Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Oklahoma, Texas	6	2,215	2.3
Pacific California, Oregon, Washington	13	3,715	3.8
Total	94	96,753	100.0

[1] Combined to avoid disclosure of individual company operations.

Production is also concentrated—in relatively few plants. For example, 11 plants, reporting an annual volume of more than $2 1/2 million, accounted for about 57 percent of total production in 1957. Thirteen plants, reporting a 1957 volume between $1 and 2 1/2 million, accounted for more than 21 percent of the total. In other words, 24 of the 94 plants were responsible for about 79 percent of the value of shipments in 1957.

The quantities of steel used in the manufacture of steel heating boilers are substantial. In 1957, the industry consumed a total of 72,800 tons of steel plate and 21,500 tons of boiler tubes. Some 15,800 tons of other forms of steel were also consumed, 8,800 tons of which consisted of carbon steel sheet and strip. The bulk of the plate used by the industry is so-called "quality plate," which must meet specified A.S.T.M. standards. It is, therefore, somewhat more expensive than plain carbon steel plate. The quantities of the three types of plate consumed in 1957 are shown in table 2.

Table 2.—Consumption of Steel Plate, All Widths, in Manufacture of Steel Heating Boilers, 1957

Type and thickness	Number of short tons
Plain carbon:	
3/16"-1/4"	10,892
5/16, 3/8, 7/16"	2,023
1/2, 9/16"	560
Total	13,475
Firebox quality:	
3/16"-1/4"	4,901
5/16, 3/8, 7/16"	7,924
1/2, 9/16"	4,823
Total	17,648
Flange quality:	
3/16"-1/4"	10,543
5/16, 3/8, 7/16"	25,912
1/2, 9/16"	5,313
Total	41,768
Grand total	72,891

*Prepared under the supervision of Charles P. Redick, Director, Building Materials Division, Business and Defense Services Administration, U. S. Department of Commerce.

In general, steel boilers having a heating surface of 177 square feet and under are used in residential buildings, and boilers with ranges above that figure are mostly used in nonresidential buildings. However, certain types of boilers having heating surfaces as low as 129 square feet are nonresidential type boilers and were reported in a 129 to 321 square foot category.

Of a total of 131,000 steel heating boilers reported as manufactured in 1957, 104,000 were of the residential type. Of the latter, oil-fired residential boilers totaled 67,000 units, a relatively large proportion. On the other hand, among the commercial types, gas-fired boilers outnumbered the oil-fired type on an approximate 6-4 ratio. A summary tabulation of manufacturers' shipments in 1957, by types and methods of firing, is presented in table 3.

Table 3.—Manufacturers' Shipments of Steel Heating Boilers in 1957, by Size, Type of Boiler, and Fuel

[In units]

Size of boiler in square feet of heating space	Gas fired	Gas-oil fired	Oil fired	Stoker fired	Hand fired	Total
Residential type						
0 to 76	21,418	3,320	61,663	6,767	100	93,268
77 to 177	3,001	1,080	5,846	989	17	10,933
Total	24,419	4,400	67,509	7,756	117	104,201
Commercial type						
Vertical:						
129 to 321	489	1,188	412	50	20	
322 to 499	114	143	379	113	14	
500 to 1,250	193	335	3,114	212	24	
1,251 to 3,600	73	99	26	33	1	
Total	869	1,765	3,931	408	59	7,032
Scotch:						
129 to 321	958	315	1,042	47	5	
322 to 499	334	197	836	1	5	
500 to 1,250	564	607	2,018	2	1	
1,251 to 3,600	143	167	558	1	.....	
Total	1,999	1,286	4,454	51	11	7,801
Miniature:						
129 to 321	1,153	.....	83	.....	.....	
322 to 499	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	
500 to 1,250	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	
1,251 to 3,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total	1,153	.....	150	.....	.....	1,303
All other:						
129 to 321	5,757	80	2,426	104	41	
322 to 499	323	17	454	69	60	
500 to 1,250	179	39	917	139	54	
1,251 to 3,600	45	132	305	65	15	
Total	6,304	268	4,102	377	170	11,221
Grand total, all types	34,744	7,719	80,146	8,592	357	131,558

The only values of shipments figures for other years presently available are those reported in the 1954 CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES. Unfortunately, the steel heating boilers included in that tabulation are in the 15 p.s.i. (pounds per square inch) and under steam working pressure category, whereas the 1957 survey by the Building Materials Division included heating boilers having 15 p.s.i. and over working pressure. Consequently, no comparison can be made with the total of $53 million value of shipments presented in the Census report.

Nevertheless, inasmuch as most residential-type boilers are in the 15 p.s.i. and under category, a comparison in that particular area is possible. The 1954 Census report of 118,000 residential-type units compared to 104,000 units in 1957 may indicate a declining trend, particularly because the volume of new construction in 1957 was somewhat higher than in 1954. Statistical data are not

yet available for the year 1958, but some will be available later this year in the 1958 CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES. The consensus of several steel boiler manufacturers places the 1958 volume somewhere between 7 and 10 percent above the 1957 volume. Steel boiler manufacturers think that 1959 shipments were about equal to those in 1958.

In 1960, unit shipments are expected to be slightly less than in 1959. This is based on an expected decline in housing starts in 1960, chiefly due to the existing high cost of mortgage money. On the other hand, the modernization and replacement market, which is a very large proportion of the total residential heating market, should continue at an excellent rate--on the assumption that the Nation's total output of goods and services will continue to rise. Also on the optimistic side is a predicted substantial increase in nonresidential construction, such as commercial, hospital, institutional, religious, and educational buildings. Because these types of structures require the larger and much more expensive steel boilers, it would appear that, although 1960 may see a decline in the number of units manufactured, the total value of manufactured shipments should be at least equal to and probably greater than those in 1959.

STATISTICAL SERIES

Part A--Construction Put in Place

NOTE: Estimates for September, October and November 1959 reflect the results of special surveys of a sample of builders and contractors undertaken to obtain information about any effect that steel shortages may have had on construction work done in those months. Results of these surveys have been applied to the figures derived from the normal estimating procedures.

No special survey was made on the effect of the steel strike after November. In view of the resumption of steel production in November, it was assumed that shortages of steel for construction purposes continued after November but that these shortages were not so great as during November and that these continued shortages resulted in less curtailment of construction activity. It was further assumed that the degree of curtailment of construction activity for each type of construction would decline from the November level to zero in one, two, or three months, dependent on the degree of curtailment shown for that type of construction in November.

With the exception of the special surveys mentioned above, these monthly estimates are not based on direct measurements. Primarily, they are derived by applying standard progress patterns (which reflect normal seasonal movements) to the value of contracts awarded prior to the current month. The estimates do not reflect the effects of the varying number of working days in different months, nor of special conditions influencing the volume of activity in any given month, such as unusual weather, overtime, postponements, and--except when special surveys are made--materials shortages and work stoppages.

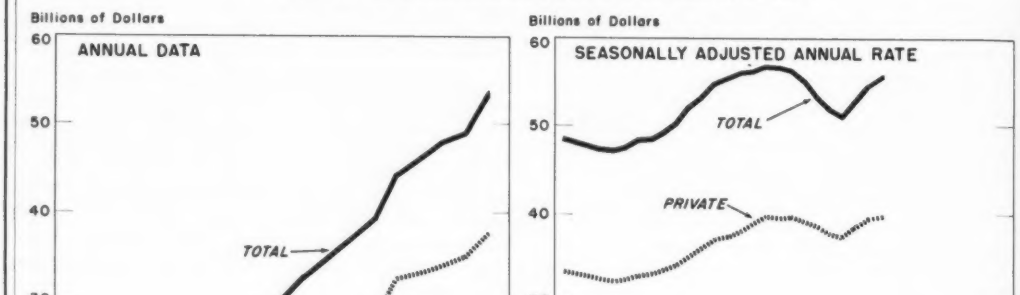
Table A-1: New Construction Put in Place: Current Month, by Type of Construction

Type of construction	Value *(in millions of dollars)*						Percent change		
	1960		1959		First 2 months		Feb. 1960 from--		First 2 months 1959-60
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Feb.	1960	1959	Jan. 1960	Feb. 1959	
TOTAL NEW CONSTRUCTION	3,567	r3,719	r4,075	3,506	7,286	7,218	- 4	+ 2	+ 1
PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION	2,655	r2,737	3,062	2,474	5,392	5,056	- 3	+ 7	+ 7
Residential buildings (nonfarm)	1,403	1,501	1,718	1,374	2,904	2,845	- 7	+ 2	+ 2
New dwelling units	1,051	1,140	1,322	1,080	2,191	2,250	- 8	- 3	- 3
Additions and alterations	284	291	324	238	575	481	- 2	+ 19	+ 20
Nonhousekeeping	68	70	72	56	138	114	- 3	+ 21	+ 21
Nonresidential buildings	771	757	789	636	1,528	1,291	+ 2	+ 21	+ 18
Industrial	220	209	200	160	429	325	+ 5	+ 38	+ 32
Commercial	320	310	341	268	630	541	+ 3	+ 19	+ 16
Office buildings and warehouses	167	171	174	154	338	312	- 2	+ 8	+ 8
Stores, restaurants, and garages	153	139	167	114	292	229	+ 10	+ 34	+ 28
Other nonresidential buildings	231	238	248	208	469	425	- 3	+ 11	+ 10
Religious	77	78	81	70	155	143	- 1	+ 10	+ 8
Educational	46	48	48	45	94	93	- 4	+ 2	+ 1
Hospital and institutional	48	49	49	45	97	91	- 2	+ 7	+ 7
Social and recreational	43	44	48	34	87	69	- 2	+ 26	+ 26
Miscellaneous	17	19	22	14	36	29	- 11	+ 21	+ 24
Farm construction	103	r101	121	103	204	197	+ 2	0	+ 4
Public utilities	359	r356	411	349	715	697	+ 1	+ 3	+ 3
Telephone and telegraph	71	64	72	64	135	124	+ 11	+ 11	+ 9
Other public utilities[1]	288	r292	339	285	580	573	- 1	+ 1	+ 1
All other private	19	22	23	12	41	26	- 14	+ 58	+ 58
PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION	912	r982	r1,013	1,032	1,894	2,162	- 7	- 12	- 12
Residential buildings	57	r57	61	97	114	191	0	- 41	- 40
Nonresidential buildings	312	r325	r320	326	637	685	- 4	- 4	- 7
Industrial	35	r35	33	28	70	57	0	+ 25	+ 23
Educational	183	196	191	197	379	420	- 7	- 7	- 10
Hospital and institutional	29	r29	30	29	58	59	0	0	- 2
Administrative and service	34	r34	r35	42	68	86	0	- 19	- 21
Other nonresidential buildings	31	31	31	30	62	63	0	+ 3	- 2
Military facilities	84	r90	r98	91	174	198	- 7	- 8	- 12
Highways	250	280	286	319	530	667	- 11	- 22	- 21
Sewer and water systems	105	113	116	96	218	201	- 7	+ 9	+ 8
Sewer	65	70	73	60	135	126	- 7	+ 8	+ 7
Water	40	43	43	36	83	75	- 7	+ 11	+ 11
Public service enterprises	30	35	37	25	65	53	- 14	+ 20	+ 23
Conservation and development	62	r69	82	63	131	136	- 10	- 2	- 4
All other public	12	r13	13	15	25	31	- 8	- 20	- 19

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [1] Data for railroads, formerly shown separately, now included in this category. r Revised.

Chart 1.

New Construction Put in Place



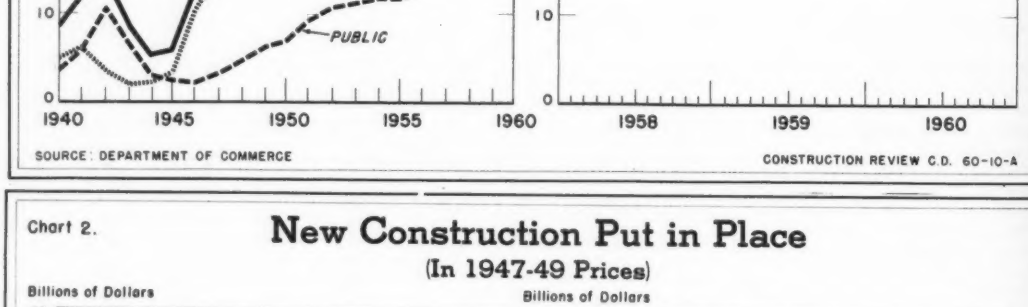
SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

CONSTRUCTION REVIEW C.D. 60-10-A

Chart 2.

New Construction Put in Place

(In 1947-49 Prices)



SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

CONSTRUCTION REVIEW C.D. 60-10-B

Table A-2: New Construction Put in Place: Recent Monthly Trend, by Type of Construction

(Value, in millions of dollars)

Type of construction	1958		1959										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
TOTAL NEW CONSTRUCTION	**4,503**	**4,109**	**3,712**	**3,506**	**3,840**	**4,284**	**4,755**	**5,160**	**5,258**	**5,265**	**5,102**	**4,880**	**4,421**
PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION	**3,100**	**2,900**	**2,582**	**2,474**	**2,714**	**2,999**	**3,287**	**3,523**	**3,647**	**3,657**	**3,574**	**3,460**	**3,302**
Residential bldgs. (nonfarm)	1,788	1,679	1,471	1,374	1,562	1,799	1,972	2,096	2,151	2,134	2,105	2,036	1,904
New dwelling units	1,375	1,329	1,170	1,080	1,230	1,370	1,473	1,583	1,625	1,622	1,619	1,565	1,457
Additions and alterations	354	291	243	238	276	372	438	448	458	441	416	403	378
Nonhousekeeping	59	59	58	56	56	57	61	65	68	71	70	68	69
Nonresidential buildings	754	716	655	636	625	627	687	762	801	811	773	770	790
Industrial	170	168	165	160	154	150	154	161	167	175	166	171	185
Commercial	331	310	273	268	270	276	320	364	379	369	352	348	354
Office buildings and warehouses	171	168	158	154	149	150	159	165	172	178	171	168	170
Stores, restaurants, and garages	160	142	115	114	121	126	161	199	207	191	181	180	184
Other nonresidential bldgs.	253	238	217	208	201	201	213	237	255	267	255	251	251
Religious	81	78	73	70	67	67	71	79	85	89	86	84	83
Educational	53	51	48	45	42	41	41	42	44	46	44	45	46
Hospital & institutional	48	47	46	45	45	45	46	48	49	50	48	48	49
Social and recreational	42	39	35	34	34	36	41	50	54	55	52	50	49
Miscellaneous	29	23	15	14	13	12	14	18	23	27	25	24	24
Farm construction	107	94	94	103	115	131	155	173	187	197	183	155	136
Public utilities	434	395	348	349	399	429	458	475	489	496	493	477	449
Telephone and telegraph	72	69	60	64	75	78	81	83	84	78	88	87	85
Other public utilities [1]	362	326	288	285	324	351	377	392	405	418	405	390	364
All other private	17	16	14	12	13	13	15	17	19	19	20	22	23
PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION	**1,403**	**1,209**	**1,130**	**1,032**	**1,126**	**1,285**	**1,468**	**1,637**	**1,611**	**1,608**	**1,528**	**1,420**	**1,119**
Residential buildings	86	91	94	97	96	95	92	88	77	69	67	63	59
Nonresidential buildings	386	367	359	326	366	385	385	408	406	412	380	368	321
Industrial	36	34	29	28	29	30	30	32	29	30	27	33	34
Educational	229	225	223	197	218	229	227	242	245	239	222	217	185
Hospital and institutional	36	33	30	29	37	38	38	39	38	40	36	35	32
Administrative & service	48	42	44	42	47	50	51	52	50	57	51	44	36
Other nonresidential bldgs.	37	33	33	30	35	38	39	43	44	46	44	39	34
Military facilities	166	118	107	91	100	119	144	159	127	133	129	117	109
Highways	507	399	348	319	328	419	549	654	678	656	625	568	370
Sewer and water systems	117	108	105	96	110	116	122	127	135	142	138	128	120
Sewer	72	68	66	60	68	71	74	78	84	88	86	79	74
Water	45	40	39	36	42	45	48	49	51	54	52	49	46
Public service enterprises	36	30	28	25	31	39	49	54	63	68	63	54	45
Conservation & development	89	80	73	63	78	91	105	126	105	107	106	105	80
All other public	16	16	16	15	17	21	22	21	20	21	20	17	15

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [1] Data for railroads, formerly shown separately, now included in this category.

COMPOSITION OF REGIONS AND GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

NORTHEAST

1. *New England*
   - Connecticut
   - Maine
   - Massachusetts
   - New Hampshire
   - Rhode Island
   - Vermont
2. *Middle Atlantic*
   - New Jersey
   - New York
   - Pennsylvania

NORTH CENTRAL

3. *E. N. Central*
   - Illinois
   - Indiana
   - Michigan
   - Ohio
   - Wisconsin
4. *W. N. Central*
   - Iowa
   - Kansas
   - Minnesota
   - Missouri
   - Nebraska
   - North Dakota
   - South Dakota

SOUTH

5. *S. Atlantic*
   - Delaware
   - Dist. of Col.
   - Florida
   - Georgia
   - Maryland
   - N. Carolina
   - S. Carolina
   - Virginia
   - W. Virginia
6. *E. S. Central*
   - Alabama
   - Kentucky
   - Mississippi
   - Tennessee
7. *W. S. Central*
   - Arkansas
   - Louisiana
   - Oklahoma
   - Texas

WEST

8. *Mountain*
   - Arizona
   - Colorado
   - Idaho
   - Montana
   - Nevada
   - New Mexico
   - Utah
   - Wyoming
9. *Pacific*
   - California
   - Oregon
   - Washington

NONFARM POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN 1950

NORTHEAST—29.5 percent. *NORTH CENTRAL*—29.0 percent. *SOUTH*—27.7 percent. *WEST*—13.8 percent.

Table A-3: New Construction Put in Place: Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rate, by Type of Construction

(Value, in millions of dollars)

Type of construction	Seasonally adjusted annual rate							Annual total	
	1959					1960			
	Feb.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	1958	1959
TOTAL NEW CONSTRUCTION	55,308	53,124	51,756	50,652	r51,972	r54,420	55,620	48,903	r54,258
PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION	37,164	38,352	37,548	37,020	37,728	r38,976	39,744	33,491	38,281
Residential buildings (nonfarm)	21,744	22,260	21,732	20,976	21,120	22,092	22,260	18,047	22,322
Nonresidential buildings	8,328	8,808	8,616	8,772	9,228	9,564	10,116	8,675	8,726
Industrial	1,920	2,016	2,028	2,160	2,352	2,436	2,640	2,382	2,008
Commercial	3,696	3,948	3,816	3,804	3,972	4,140	4,452	3,589	3,914
Office buildings and warehouses	2,004	1,956	1,884	1,872	1,992	2,136	2,184	2,013	1,968
Stores, restaurants, and garages	1,692	1,992	1,932	1,932	1,980	2,004	2,268	1,576	1,946
Other nonresidential buildings	2,712	2,844	2,772	2,808	2,904	2,988	3,024	2,704	2,804
Farm construction	1,596	1,836	1,860	1,896	1,932	r1,644	1,596	1,475	1,750
Public utilities	5,304	5,232	5,076	5,088	5,136	r5,340	5,472	5,105	5,273
All other private	192	216	264	288	312	336	300	189	210
PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION	18,144	14,772	14,208	13,632	r14,244	r15,444	15,876	15,412	r15,977
Residential buildings	1,236	768	696	660	708	r696	732	846	958
Nonresidential buildings	4,764	4,140	4,056	3,960	r4,164	4,284	4,548	4,653	r4,436
Military facilities	1,500	1,224	1,140	1,260	r1,332	r1,284	1,380	1,402	r1,433
Highways	7,356	5,316	5,016	4,572	4,572	5,796	5,772	5,500	5,800
Sewer and water systems	1,416	1,488	1,464	1,476	1,536	1,536	1,548	1,387	1,455
Sewer	888	912	888	888	924	960	960	836	901
Water	528	576	576	588	612	576	588	551	554
Public service enterprises	480	588	564	588	588	552	576	451	556
Conservation and development	1,116	1,056	1,092	924	1,140	r1,080	1,092	1,019	1,121
All other public	276	192	180	192	204	r216	228	154	218

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. r Revised.

Table A-4: New Construction Put in Place: Value in 1947-49 Prices, by Type of Construction

(Value, in millions of dollars)

Type of construction	1959					1960	Annual total				
	Jan.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
TOTAL NEW CONSTRUCTION	2,655	3,610	3,449	3,085	r2,828	2,575	35,334	34,681	34,944	35,418	r38,436
PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION	1,830	2,476	2,396	2,278	2,107	1,879	25,661	24,805	24,469	23,964	26,674
Residential buildings (nonfarm)	1,089	1,522	1,471	1,373	1,237	1,079	15,078	13,648	12,903	13,555	16,232
Nonresidential buildings	450	519	518	529	529	506	6,007	6,594	6,805	6,046	5,897
Industrial	115	114	118	128	138	143	1,941	2,306	2,506	1,679	1,389
Office buildings & warehouses	109	116	114	115	118	115	1,054	1,294	1,389	1,417	1,341
Stores, restaurants, & garages	78	120	119	121	110	91	1,472	1,441	1,186	1,085	1,297
Other nonresidential buildings	148	169	167	165	163	157	1,540	1,553	1,724	1,865	1,870
Farm construction	72	137	116	102	90	75	1,344	1,252	1,249	1,150	1,320
Public utilities	210	286	278	261	238	206	3,119	3,230	3,384	3,096	3,101
All other private	9	12	13	13	13	13	113	81	128	117	124
PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION	825	1,134	1,053	807	r721	696	9,673	9,876	10,475	11,454	r11,762
Residential buildings	70	48	46	43	44	41	213	225	383	637	701
Nonresidential buildings	244	253	245	212	r212	214	3,274	3,017	3,193	3,214	r2,971
Industrial	20	19	23	23	23	24	588	339	333	289	252
Educational	152	147	144	122	126	129	1,888	1,891	2,003	1,982	1,760
Hospital and institutional	20	24	23	21	20	19	232	220	250	267	281
Other nonresidential buildings	52	63	55	46	r43	42	566	567	607	676	r678
Military facilities	78	93	84	78	r70	64	1,063	1,059	955	1,028	r1,032
Highways	298	551	502	324	250	244	3,633	3,851	4,146	4,731	5,088
Sewer and water systems	64	80	75	70	68	66	769	859	865	857	863
Public service enterprises	16	35	30	25	21	19	157	240	232	261	312
Conservation and development	45	62	61	46	48	40	497	556	625	633	665
All other public	10	12	10	9	8	8	67	69	76	93	130

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. rRevised.

Table A-5: New Public Construction Put in Place, by Source of Funds, Ownership, and Type of Construction

Source of funds, ownership, and type of construction	Value (*in millions of dollars*)								Percent change		
	1959				1960		First 2 months		Feb. 1960 from—		First 2 months, 1959-60
	Feb.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	1959	1960	Feb. 1959	Jan. 1960	
TOTAL PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION	1,032	1,420	1,119	r 1,013	r 982	912	2,162	1,894	− 12	− 7	− 12
Federal funds	405	572	460	r 395	r 345	327	831	672	− 19	− 5	− 19
Direct Federal	254	314	273	r 260	r 232	219	531	451	− 14	− 6	− 15
Federal grants-in-aid[1]	151	258	187	135	r 113	108	300	221	− 28	− 4	− 26
State and local funds	627	848	659	618	r 637	585	1,331	1,222	− 7	− 8	− 8
FEDERALLY OWNED	254	314	273	r 260	r 232	219	531	451	− 14	− 6	− 15
Residential buildings	51	28	25	24	24	23	100	47	− 55	− 4	− 53
Nonresidential buildings	49	54	53	r 51	50	51	98	101	+ 4	+ 2	+ 3
Industrial	28	33	34	33	r 35	35	57	70	+ 25	0	+ 23
Educational	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	− 50	0	− 33
Hospital	3	6	5	4	4	4	6	8	+ 33	0	+ 33
Administrative and service	14	10	9	r 10	r 8	9	28	17	− 36	+ 13	− 39
Other nonresidential	2	4	4	3	2	2	4	4	0	0	0
Military facilities	91	117	109	r 98	r 90	84	198	174	− 8	− 7	− 12
Highways	7	18	14	13	r 8	7	15	15	0	− 12	0
Conservation and development	54	92	68	71	r 58	52	116	110	− 4	− 10	− 5
All other federally owned	2	5	4	3	r 2	2	4	4	0	0	0
STATE AND LOCALLY OWNED	778	1,106	846	753	r 750	693	1,631	1,443	− 11	− 8	− 12
Residential buildings	46	35	34	37	r 33	34	91	67	− 26	+ 3	− 26
Nonresidential buildings	277	314	268	269	r 275	261	587	536	− 6	− 5	− 9
Educational	195	216	184	190	195	182	417	377	− 7	− 7	− 10
Hospital	26	29	27	26	r 25	25	53	50	− 4	0	− 6
Administrative and service	28	34	27	25	26	25	58	51	− 11	− 4	− 12
Other nonresidential	28	35	30	28	29	29	59	58	+ 4	0	− 2
Highways	312	550	356	273	r 272	243	652	515	− 22	− 11	− 21
Sewer and water systems	96	128	120	116	113	105	201	218	+ 9	− 7	+ 8
Sewer	60	79	74	73	70	65	126	135	+ 8	− 7	+ 7
Water	36	49	46	43	43	40	75	83	+ 11	− 7	+ 11
All other State and locally owned	47	79	68	58	57	50	100	107	+ 6	− 12	+ 7

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [1] Construction programs currently receiving Federal grants-in-aid cover highways, schools, hospitals, airports, and miscellaneous community facilities. r Revised.

Part B--Housing

Table B-1: New Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, by Ownership, Location, and Type of Structure

Period	Total	Ownership		Location[1]		Type of structure			
		Private	Public	Metropolitan	Nonmetropolitan	1-family houses	Units in 2-or-more family structures: All	2-4 family	5-or-more family
	NUMBER OF NEW DWELLING UNITS *(in thousands)*								
Year: 1951	1,091.3	1,020.1	71.2	776.8	314.5	900.1	191.2	(2)	(2)
1952	1,127.0	1,068.5	58.5	794.9	332.1	942.5	184.5	(2)	(2)
1953	1,103.8	1,068.3	35.5	803.5	300.3	937.8	166.0	(2)	(2)
1954	1,220.4	1,201.7	18.7	896.9	323.5	1,077.9	142.5	51.9	90.6
1955	1,328.9	1,309.5	19.4	975.8	353.1	1,194.4	134.5	49.2	85.3
1956	1,118.1	1,093.9	24.2	779.8	338.3	989.7	128.4	46.4	82.0
1957	1,041.9	992.8	49.1	699.7	342.2	872.7	169.2	51.8	117.4
1958	1,209.4	1,141.5	67.9	827.0	382.4	975.1	234.3	62.9	171.4
1959	r 1,378.5	r 1,342.9	r 35.6	r 946.1	r 432.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
1959: January	87.0	84.1	2.9	61.9	25.1	64.1	22.9	5.4	17.5
February	94.5	93.5	1.0	61.6	32.9	74.9	19.6	5.1	14.5
March	121.0	118.1	2.9	81.2	39.8	95.1	25.9	7.7	18.2
April	142.2	137.4	4.8	97.0	45.2	110.1	32.1	7.9	24.2
May	137.0	133.5	3.5	94.1	42.9	109.3	27.7	7.4	20.3
June	136.7	131.1	5.6	93.1	43.6	109.5	27.2	8.0	19.2
July	128.8	127.2	1.6	88.3	40.5	106.5	22.3	6.2	16.1
August	129.3	125.1	4.2	86.0	43.3	107.2	22.1	6.3	15.8
September	120.3	116.9	3.4	82.7	37.6	96.5	23.8	7.2	16.6
October	105.5	102.2	3.3	75.3	30.2	84.7	20.8	6.6	14.2
November	r 92.5	90.7	r 1.8	r 65.5	r 27.0	72.5	20.0	5.9	14.1
December	r 83.7	r 83.1	0.6	r 59.4	r 24.3	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
1960: January	75.9	74.8	1.1	52.9	23.0	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
	Percent change								
Year, 1958-59	r + 14.0	r + 17.6	r – 47.6	r + 14.4		.....	.....	.....	.....
January 1959-60	– 12.7	– 11.1	– 62.1	– 14.5	– 8.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dec.-1959-Jan. 1960	– 9.3	– 10.0	+ 16.7	– 10.9	– 5.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION								
Year: 1951	100	93.5	6.5	71.2	28.8	82.5	17.5	.....	.....
1952	100	94.8	5.2	70.5	29.5	83.6	16.4	.....	.....
1953	100	96.8	3.2	72.8	27.2	85.0	15.0	.....	.....
1954	100	98.5	1.5	73.5	26.5	88.3	11.7	4.3	7.4
1955	100	98.5	1.5	73.4	26.6	89.9	10.1	3.7	6.4
1956	100	97.8	2.2	69.7	30.3	88.5	11.5	4.2	7.3
1957	100	95.3	4.7	67.2	32.8	83.8	16.2	5.0	11.2
1958	100	94.4	5.6	68.4	31.6	80.6	19.4	5.2	14.2
1959	100	97.4	2.6	68.5	31.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
1959: January	100	96.7	3.3	71.1	28.9	73.7	26.3	6.2	20.1
February	100	98.9	1.1	65.2	34.8	79.3	20.7	5.4	15.3
March	100	97.6	2.4	67.1	32.9	78.6	21.4	6.4	15.0
April	100	96.6	3.4	68.2	31.8	77.4	22.6	5.6	17.0
May	100	97.4	2.6	68.7	31.3	79.8	20.2	5.4	14.8
June	100	95.9	4.1	68.1	31.9	80.1	20.0	5.9	14.1
July	100	98.8	1.2	68.6	31.4	82.7	17.3	4.8	12.5
August	100	96.8	3.2	66.5	33.5	82.9	17.1	4.9	12.2
September	100	97.2	2.8	68.7	31.3	80.2	19.8	6.0	13.8
October	100	96.9	3.1	71.4	28.6	80.3	19.7	6.3	13.4
November	100	r 98.1	r 1.9	r 70.8	r 29.2	78.4	21.6	6.4	15.2
December	100	99.3	0.7	r 71.0	r 29.0	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
1960: January	100	98.6	1.4	69.7	30.3	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [1] Annual data for metropolitan-nonmetropolitan areas not available before 1950; monthly data not available before January 1953. Data by urban and rural-nonfarm classification for 1920-53 available upon request. [2] Not available prior to January 1954. Tabulations showing the number of units in 2-family and 3-or-more family structures for 1920-1953 available upon request. [3] Not yet available. r Revised.

Table B-2: New Private Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started: Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rate

Year	Number of new dwelling units *(in thousands)*											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1948.....	928	813	950	1,027	997	993	975	897	863	802	806	813
1949.....	800	779	803	892	911	935	964	1,028	1,092	1,149	1,244	1,266
1950.....	1,310	1,300	1,405	1,382	1,457	1,482	1,468	1,486	1,271	1,142	1,107	1,292
1951.....	1,360	1,171	1,071	975	984	941	918	961	1,054	1,012	970	973
1952.....	1,001	1,112	1,072	1,028	1,029	1,016	1,080	1,066	1,101	1,131	1,104	1,097
1953.....	1,104	1,092	1,128	1,134	1,083	1,071	1,036	1,007	1,029	1,034	1,068	1,039
1954.....	1,051	1,100	1,103	1,116	1,102	1,180	1,220	1,226	1,273	1,275	1,376	1,443
1955.....	1,410	1,324	1,349	1,363	1,381	1,372	1,316	1,311	1,285	1,214	1,176	1,174
1956.....	1,195	1,127	1,094	1,157	1,146	1,091	1,070	1,136	1,008	1,052	1,027	1,020
1957.....	962	935	933	962	994	995	1,015	1,056	1,012	1,020	1,009	1,000
1958.....	1,020	915	918	983	1,039	1,057	1,174	1,228	1,255	1,303	1,427	1,432
1959.....	1,364	1,403	1,403	1,434	1,370	1,368	1,375	1,340	1,323	1,180	1,210	r1,330
1960.....	1,210											

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Chart 3.

Housing Starts (Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted)

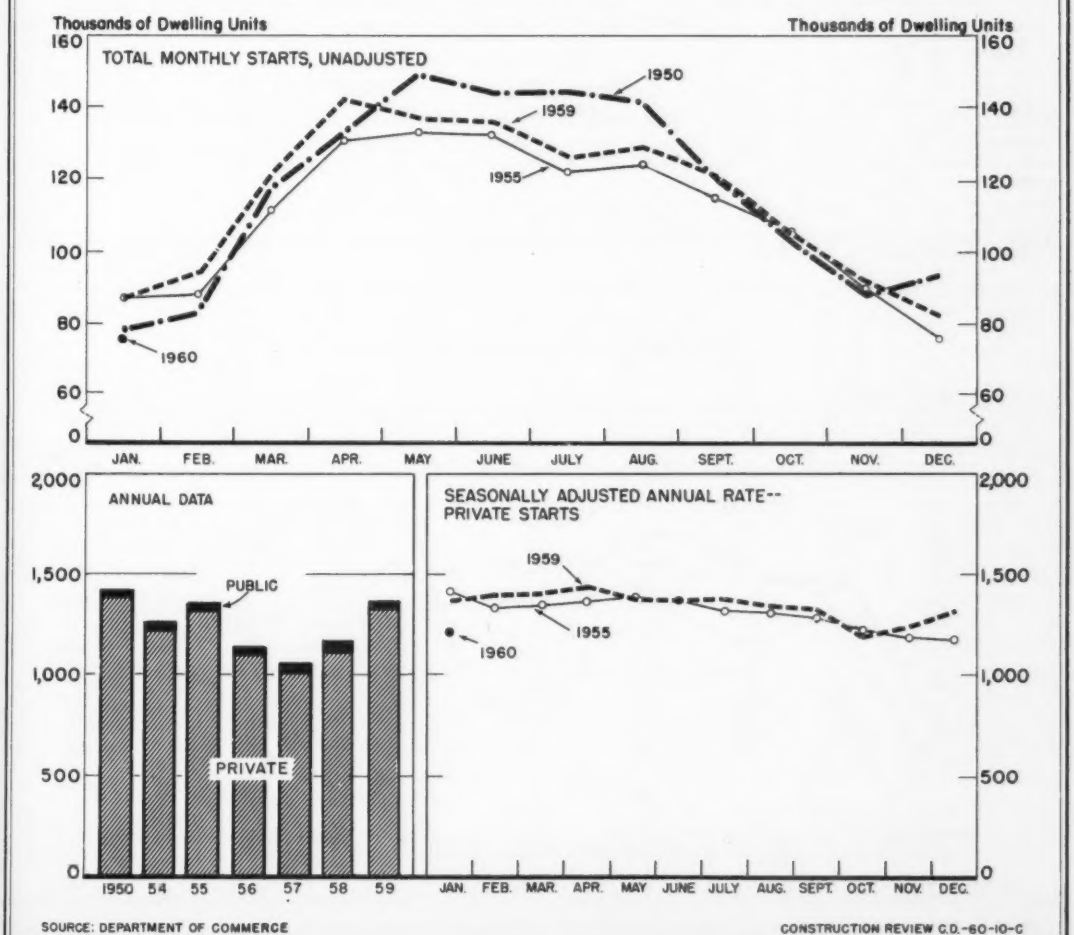


Table B-3: New Private 1-Family Houses Started: Average Construction Cost

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
	AVERAGE CONSTRUCTION COST												
1948	$7,250	$7,450	$7,550	$7,775	$7,950	$8,050	$8,050	$8,100	$7,900	$7,825	$7,900	$7,900	$7,850
1949	7,650	7,525	7,450	7,500	7,650	7,675	7,525	7,650	7,725	7,675	7,675	7,625	7,625
1950	7,625	7,850	8,225	8,450	8,450	8,750	8,875	9,125	8,900	9,200	9,075	9,200	8,675
1951	9,100	9,250	9,175	9,325	9,475	9,475	9,400	9,300	9,450	9,225	9,250	9,125	9,300
1952	9,050	9,275	9,350	9,550	9,575	9,675	9,500	9,425	9,600	9,525	9,550	9,525	9,475
1953	9,400	9,600	9,800	10,000	9,900	10,000	10,125	10,175	10,200	10,175	9,975	10,000	9,950
1954	9,750	9,800	10,075	10,600	10,850	10,750	10,850	10,750	10,675	10,800	10,850	11,075	10,625
1955	10,575	11,125	11,250	11,250	11,400	11,400	11,475	11,425	11,525	11,575	11,575	11,625	11,350
1956	11,325	11,750	12,150	12,275	12,300	12,300	12,375	12,275	12,325	12,425	12,675	12,350	12,225
1957	12,600	12,800	12,950	13,025	13,250	13,150	13,050	12,925	13,075	13,375	13,000	12,925	13,025
1958	12,775	12,875	13,000	13,100	13,150	13,025	13,025	12,550	12,925	13,125	12,925	12,800	12,950
1959	12,450	12,300	13,250	13,650	13,750	13,725	13,550	13,600	13,700	13,800	13,700		
	Percent change, 1958 to 1959												
	−2.5	− 4.5	+ 1.9	+ 4.2	+ 4.6	+ 5.3	+ 4.0	+ 8.4	+ 6.0	+ 5.1	+ 6.0		

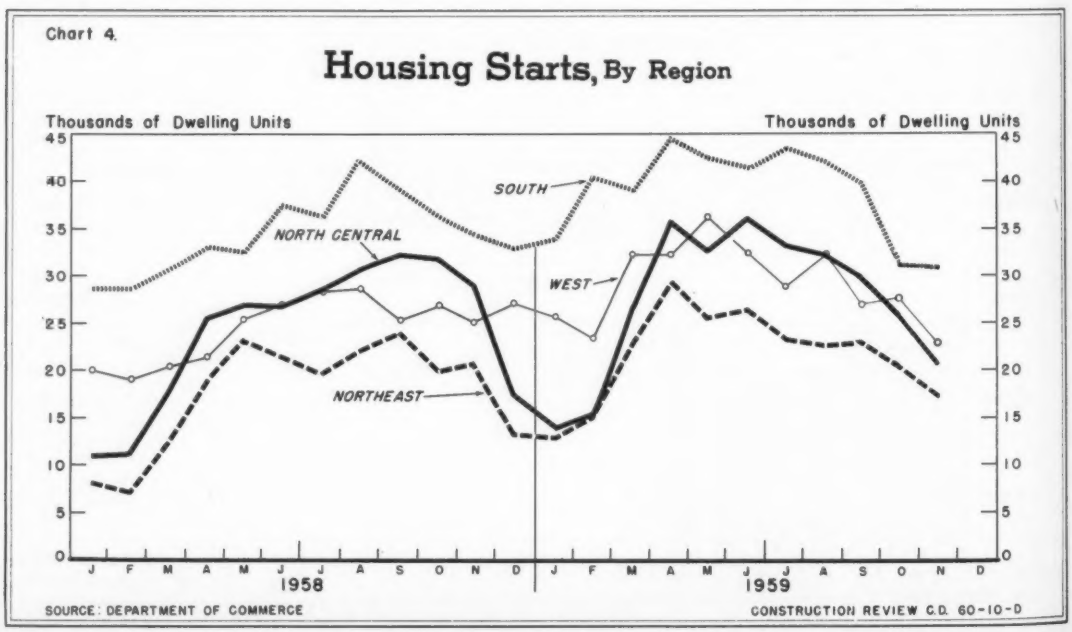
Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table B-4: New Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, by Region[1]

Region	Number of new dwelling units *(in thousands)*											Percent change, first 11 mos. 1958-59
	1958	1959								First 11 months		
	Nov.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	1958	1959	
TOTAL	109.4	142.2	137.0	136.7	128.8	129.3	120.3	105.5	92.5	r1,118.2	1,294.8	+15.8
Northeast	20.8	29.3	25.5	26.5	23.2	22.7	22.9	20.3	17.7	r197.6	239.1	+21.0
North Central	28.9	36.0	32.7	36.3	33.3	32.2	29.9	25.7	20.6	r272.0	302.9	+11.4
South	34.6	44.6	42.3	41.4	43.4	42.0	39.8	31.9	31.1	380.2	430.3	+13.2
West	25.1	32.3	36.5	32.5	28.9	32.4	27.7	27.6	23.1	r268.4	322.5	+20.2

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [1] Composition of regions, and nonfarm population distribution by region, are shown below table A-2. rRevised.

Chart 4.



(NOTICE: The Bureau of the Census has announced that the series, "New Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started in Selected States" scheduled for publication in CONSTRUCTION REVIEW in February, May, August, and November, has been discontinued. Problems associated with its resumption are not expected to be resolved until early in 1960. These data were previously shown in Table B-5.)

Table B-6: New Private Dwelling Units: Volume in Successive Stages of FHA and VA Programs

Period	Number *(in thousands)* of new dwelling units in--								Percent of total private starts under inspection of--	
	FHA applications		VA appraisal requests	Starts under inspection of--		FHA mortgages insured		VA loans closed		
	Total	Excluding Capehart [1]		FHA	VA	Total	Excluding Capehart [1]		FHA	VA
Year: 1955	314.9	313.5	620.8	276.7	392.9	139.8	139.8	387.6	21	30
1956	227.6	219.4	401.5	189.3	270.7	116.2	110.9	313.5	17	25
1957	266.1	229.7	159.4	168.4	128.3	118.0	92.6	218.8	17	13
1958	434.1	395.9	234.2	295.4	102.1	198.7	157.0	94.0	26	9
1959	440.8	420.9	234.0	330.7	109.3	244.0	227.8	145.3	25	8
1959: January	29.5	28.8	17.9	19.8	6.9	19.8	19.1	14.1	24	8
February	35.8	34.6	21.0	20.0	6.2	18.1	18.1	12.6	21	7
March	45.2	43.6	23.2	30.0	9.7	19.1	18.7	14.5	23	8
April	46.9	45.4	18.9	33.5	11.0	20.9	19.7	12.8	24	8
May	44.8	41.4	20.7	34.3	10.3	20.7	18.6	11.6	26	8
June	72.0	62.7	27.2	34.7	11.0	21.3	20.5	11.7	26	8
July	32.3	31.6	26.1	31.4	10.6	21.4	19.2	11.9	25	8
August	27.8	27.8	21.2	31.1	9.9	21.0	17.5	10.6	25	8
September	30.5	29.3	17.9	29.6	10.0	21.2	19.4	11.0	25	9
October	27.3	27.3	16.7	26.6	9.4	21.0	20.1	11.5	26	9
November	21.5	21.5	12.2	20.1	7.9	20.7	18.0	10.9	22	9
December	27.1	27.1	11.1	19.8	6.4	18.8	18.8	12.1	24	8
1960: January	22.5	22.0	11.2	16.1	4.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	22	5
Percent change, January 1959-60	-23.8	-23.6	-37.7	-18.6	-40.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the Housing and Home Finance Agency (FHA) and the Veterans Administration. [1] Excludes units under the armed services (Capehart) housing program, which are classified as public and whose inspection while under construction is under the auspices of the Department of Defense. [2] Not yet available. [r] Revised.

Table B-7: Nonfarm Mortgage Recordings of $20,000 or Less: Number and Average Amount, and Total Amount by Type of Lender

Period	Total number *(in thousands)*	Average amount *(dollars)*	Total amount *(in millions of dollars)* recorded by--						
			All lenders	Savings and loan associations	Insurance companies	Commercial banks	Mutual savings banks	Individuals	All other lenders
Year: 1954	3,458	6,644	22,974	8,312	1,768	4,239	1,501	2,882	4,272
1955	3,913	7,279	28,484	10,452	1,932	5,617	1,858	3,362	5,265
1956	3,602	7,521	27,088	9,532	1,799	5,458	1,824	3,558	4,917
1957	3,246	7,469	24,244	9,217	1,472	4,264	1,430	3,554	4,307
1958	3,441	7,959	27,388	10,516	1,460	5,204	1,640	3,435	5,133
1959	3,782	8,522	32,235	13,094	1,523	5,832	1,780	3,946	6,060
1958: December	309	8,494	2,629	983	143	508	165	299	531
1959: January	278	8,474	2,352	870	121	454	123	300	484
February	270	8,321	2,245	865	106	427	113	284	450
March	307	8,418	2,586	1,059	116	492	112	318	489
April	326	8,513	2,776	1,148	115	553	125	333	502
May	326	8,488	2,768	1,151	112	534	140	339	492
June	342	8,687	2,974	1,261	120	543	168	338	544
July	357	8,673	3,100	1,286	138	562	187	367	560
August	334	8,584	2,871	1,203	137	505	167	336	522
September	330	8,578	2,834	1,184	136	481	172	340	521
October	329	8,501	2,799	1,152	146	463	167	349	522
November	288	8,476	2,442	[r]952	137	409	152	314	478
December	293	8,472	2,487	963	138	410	152	327	497
	Percent change								
Annual totals 1958-59	+10	+7	+18	+25	+4	+12	+9	+15	+18

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. [r] Revised.

(NOTE: Tables B-8 and B-9, Housing Vacancy Rates, are shown quarterly in the February, May, August, and November issues.)

Part C--Building Permits

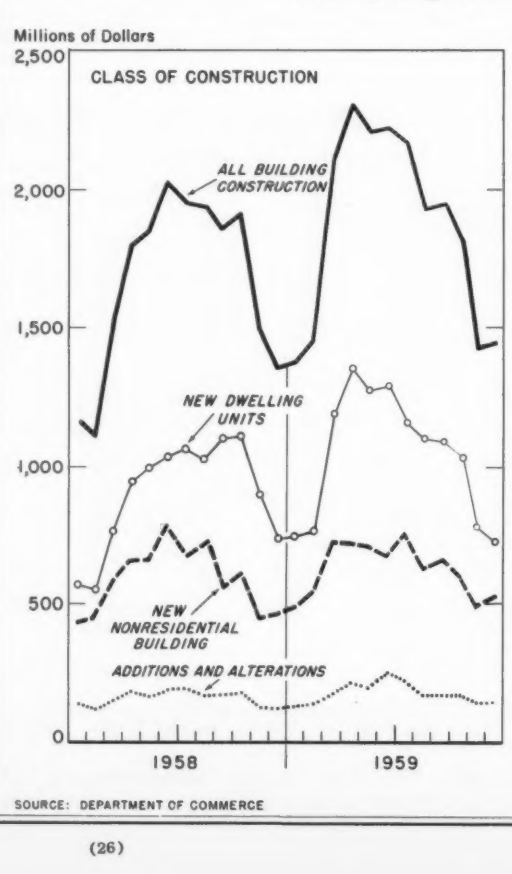
Table C-1: Building Permit Activity: Current Summary, by Type of Building Construction

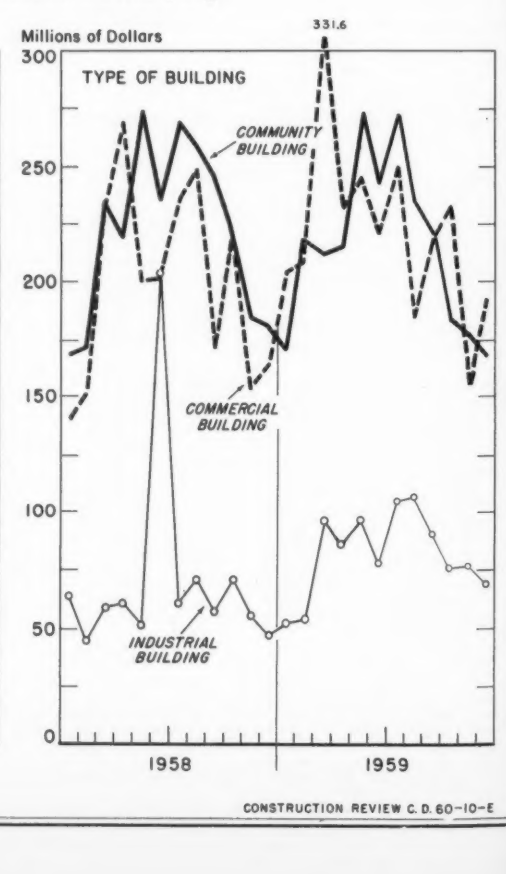
Type of building construction	Valuation *(in millions of dollars)*						Percent change,	
	1959			1958	Year		Dec.	Year
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Dec.	1959	1958	1958-59	1958-59
All building construction [1]	1,446.9	r 1,429.6	1,808.3	r 1,337.5	22,448.5	r 20,089.9	+ 8	+ 12
Private	1,254.0	r 1,280.2	1,618.2	r 1,149.1	20,020.1	r 17,270.5	+ 9	+ 16
Public	192.9	r 149.4	190.1	r 188.4	2,428.5	r 2,819.4	+ 2	- 14
New dwelling units [2]	733.2	r 774.3	1,024.7	r 735.4	12,485.2	r 10,795.8	([3])	+ 16
Number of new dwelling units	*(67,091)*	r *(69,668)*	*(88,908)*	r *(69,456)*	*(1,122,410)*	r *(1,002,776)*	*(- 3)*	*(+ 12)*
New nonresidential building	538.5	r 481.0	589.7	462.8	7,513.7	r 7,173.2	+ 16	+ 5
Commercial buildings	193.5	r 156.2	235.4	162.3	2,683.9	r 2,446.1	+ 19	+ 10
Stores and other mercantile buildings	82.7	r 88.8	92.8	70.5	1,166.2	r 998.5	+ 17	+ 17
All other commercial buildings	110.8	r 67.4	142.6	91.8	1,517.7	r 1,447.6	+ 21	+ 5
Community buildings	169.2	r 178.2	189.0	181.9	2,603.0	r 2,684.2	- 7	- 3
Industrial buildings	69.6	r 75.8	75.4	47.9	995.0	r 875.2	+ 45	+ 14
All other nonresidential buildings	106.1	r 70.9	89.8	70.8	1,231.8	r 1,167.6	+ 50	+ 5
Additions and alterations	143.7	r 141.5	173.6	124.3	2,148.3	r 1,915.6	+ 16	+ 12

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [1] Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building not shown separately. [2] Housekeeping only. [3] Change of less than one-half of 1 percent.

Chart 5.

Building Permit Activity





SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

CONSTRUCTION REVIEW C.D. 60-10-E

Table C-2: Building Permit Activity: Total Valuation, by Type of Building Construction and Region[1]

Type of building construction	Valuation *(in millions of dollars)*						Percent change, 1st 11 months 1958-59
	1958	1959			First 11 months		
	Nov.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	1958	1959	
UNITED STATES							
All building construction[2]	1,500.0	1,946.2	1,808.3	1,429.6	18,752.5	21,001.7	+12
New dwelling units[3]	899.6	1,095.2	1,024.7	774.3	10,060.4	11,752.1	+17
New nonresidential building	458.5	654.6	589.7	481.0	6,710.4	6,975.2	+ 4
Commercial buildings	154.0	218.5	235.4	156.2	2,283.8	2,490.4	+ 9
Amusement buildings	12.3	16.4	12.8	9.5	181.6	204.3	+13
Commercial garages	1.5	6.6	5.7	2.4	54.3	48.5	-11
Gasoline and service stations	8.8	11.5	11.3	9.3	116.6	119.2	+ 2
Office buildings	62.3	92.1	112.8	46.1	1,003.3	1,035.0	+ 3
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	69.1	91.9	92.8	88.8	928.0	1,083.5	+17
Community buildings	189.1	220.9	189.0	178.2	2,502.4	2,433.8	- 3
Educational buildings	112.6	130.4	115.4	105.2	1,544.6	1,408.3	- 9
Institutional buildings	40.5	43.2	32.4	39.1	519.2	545.4	+ 5
Religious buildings	36.1	47.3	41.3	33.9	438.6	480.1	+ 9
Garages, private residential	13.1	24.9	22.0	12.3	172.7	196.9	+14
Industrial buildings	55.4	90.4	75.4	75.8	827.3	925.3	+12
Public utilities buildings	21.7	60.5	33.0	20.3	397.4	339.3	-15
All other nonresidential buildings	25.2	39.4	34.8	38.3	526.9	589.5	+12
Additions and alterations	126.9	177.8	173.6	141.5	1,791.3	2,004.7	+12
Northeast							
All building construction[2]	325.2	411.2	391.4	322.9	3,651.6	4,480.2	+23
New dwelling units[3]	191.7	228.0	219.6	169.7	1,904.7	2,349.0	+23
New nonresidential building	101.0	137.9	127.5	105.1	1,344.4	1,624.8	+21
Commercial buildings	33.7	35.4	47.9	27.7	421.9	632.9	+50
Amusement buildings	2.4	4.3	4.0	2.4	40.1	54.7	+36
Commercial garages	.4	2.0	1.1	1.6	27.7	19.0	-31
Gasoline and service stations	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.5	18.8	19.4	+ 3
Office buildings	14.1	10.5	18.8	6.9	171.0	337.7	+97
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	14.9	16.8	22.3	15.4	164.3	202.1	+23
Community buildings	45.6	56.8	47.9	48.9	534.1	632.1	+18
Educational buildings	28.0	29.1	30.6	33.7	336.9	382.8	+14
Institutional buildings	12.9	18.3	7.0	7.4	111.5	139.8	+25
Religious buildings	4.7	9.4	10.4	7.8	85.6	109.5	+28
Garages, private residential	3.0	4.6	4.9	2.9	35.9	37.3	+ 4
Industrial buildings	12.7	30.4	15.8	18.3	175.7	200.6	+14
Public utilities buildings	3.0	6.0	7.0	1.5	84.8	54.5	-36
All other nonresidential buildings	3.1	4.7	4.1	5.7	92.1	67.6	-27
Additions and alterations	28.9	43.0	38.2	31.5	374.2	446.4	+19
North Central							
All building construction[2]	439.6	524.8	502.8	333.0	5,225.8	5,455.9	+ 4
New dwelling units[3]	262.6	308.5	283.7	187.4	2,756.1	3,132.9	+14
New nonresidential building	142.4	164.2	169.1	106.7	1,974.9	1,766.3	-11
Commercial buildings	37.5	51.2	53.1	32.1	544.1	503.6	- 7
Amusement buildings	4.3	4.7	2.8	2.9	57.9	37.3	-36
Commercial garages	.3	.5	1.7	.1	11.2	10.0	-11
Gasoline and service stations	2.3	3.2	3.3	2.5	35.4	33.8	- 5
Office buildings	11.2	14.6	24.3	12.1	197.4	174.8	-11
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	19.3	28.1	21.0	14.6	242.1	247.6	+ 2
Community buildings	69.1	54.1	56.5	39.3	796.2	648.1	-19
Educational buildings	36.1	31.3	33.7	16.1	456.4	341.3	-25
Institutional buildings	19.5	7.7	11.2	15.1	194.2	169.4	-13
Religious buildings	13.5	15.1	11.6	8.1	145.5	137.4	- 6
Garages, private residential	6.4	15.2	12.7	5.8	91.0	110.6	+22
Industrial buildings	13.6	21.6	29.2	16.8	354.6	305.2	-14
Public utilities buildings	8.9	10.9	9.0	4.6	81.5	90.6	+11
All other nonresidential buildings	7.0	11.3	8.6	8.2	107.5	108.3	+ 1
Additions and alterations	31.4	46.0	45.0	33.2	464.1	499.6	+ 8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-2: Building Permit Activity: Total Valuation, by Type of Building Construction and Region[1]—Con.

Type of building construction	Valuation (*in millions of dollars*)						Percent change, 1st 11 months 1958-59
	1958	1959			First 11 months		
	Nov.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	1958	1959	
	South						
All building construction[2]	383.3	498.5	426.4	375.3	5,054.3	5,378.7	+ 6
New dwelling units[3]	219.6	272.2	222.2	198.5	2,717.0	2,950.1	+ 9
New nonresidential building	123.4	175.2	157.3	135.3	1,779.6	1,827.3	+ 3
Commercial buildings	55.1	72.8	83.9	47.5	724.1	752.2	+ 4
Amusement buildings	2.3	4.2	2.5	2.2	43.2	54.8	+27
Commercial garages	.3	1.0	.9	.6	7.4	7.3	- 1
Gasoline and service stations	2.7	3.7	3.1	3.0	37.2	36.6	- 2
Office buildings	28.1	39.6	49.3	14.8	335.7	287.0	-15
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	21.7	24.4	28.0	26.9	300.7	366.5	+22
Community buildings	44.8	71.3	46.4	48.3	670.3	646.3	- 4
Educational buildings	30.2	48.5	28.8	24.7	412.8	361.2	-13
Institutional buildings	3.5	8.0	6.3	10.1	123.4	142.7	+17
Religious buildings	11.1	14.9	11.2	13.5	134.1	142.4	+ 6
Garages, private residential	1.6	2.2	2.0	1.5	18.8	20.8	+11
Industrial buildings	8.8	13.0	10.5	23.1	128.4	170.7	+33
Public utilities buildings	8.1	5.3	6.7	8.0	120.2	97.4	-19
All other nonresidential buildings	5.0	10.6	7.8	6.8	117.9	139.9	+19
Additions and alterations	35.9	47.0	43.3	36.3	496.9	527.3	+ 6
	West						
All building construction[2]	351.9	511.6	487.6	398.3	4,820.9	5,686.9	+18
New dwelling units[3]	225.7	286.5	299.4	218.8	2,682.6	3,320.1	+24
New nonresidential building	91.6	177.2	135.7	133.9	1,611.4	1,756.7	+ 9
Commercial buildings	27.7	59.1	50.6	48.8	593.8	601.8	+ 1
Amusement buildings	3.3	3.1	3.4	2.1	40.5	57.5	+42
Commercial garages	.4	3.2	2.1	.2	8.1	12.3	+52
Gasoline and service stations	2.0	2.7	3.2	2.3	25.3	29.3	+ 16
Office buildings	8.9	27.5	20.4	12.3	299.1	235.4	-21
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	13.2	22.6	21.5	31.9	220.9	267.3	+21
Community buildings	29.7	38.7	38.1	41.7	501.9	507.3	+ 1
Educational buildings	18.4	21.5	22.2	30.7	338.5	322.9	- 5
Institutional buildings	4.6	9.2	7.8	6.5	90.0	93.5	+ 4
Religious buildings	6.7	7.9	8.1	4.5	73.3	90.8	+24
Garages, private residential	2.1	2.9	2.5	2.0	27.0	28.2	+ 4
Industrial buildings	20.3	25.4	19.9	17.6	168.6	248.9	+ 48
Public utilities buildings	1.7	38.3	10.3	6.2	110.8	96.8	-13
All other nonresidential buildings	10.1	12.8	14.5	17.6	209.3	273.7	+31
Additions and alterations	30.7	41.8	47.1	40.4	456.1	531.4	+17

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [1] Composition of regions, and nonfarm population distribution by region, are shown below table A-2. [2] Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building, not shown separately. [3] Housekeeping only.

Table C-3: Building Permit Activity: Number of Nonresidential Buildings, by Type of Building

Type of construction	1958	1959						
	Nov.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Amusement buildings	207	407	373	352	339	277	267	213	168
Commercial garages	91	91	95	153	153	129	188	122	77
Educational buildings	270	407	491	522	481	474	358	385	319
Garages, private residential	r 13,187	22,749	23,027	22,927	22,386	22,814	24,801	21,234	11,798
Gasoline and service stations	r 562	790	780	764	742	700	714	703	559
Industrial buildings	1,011	1,527	1,431	1,322	1,340	1,290	1,327	1,379	1,220
Institutional buildings	92	126	1,167	141	152	141	116	122	100
Office buildings	528	882	809	881	881	734	847	757	684
Religious buildings	432	634	622	642	630	548	584	525	415
Stores and other mercantile buildings	1,977	3,220	3,042	2,731	2,391	2,292	2,180	2,465	2,049

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. r Revised.

Table C-4: Building Permit Activity: Valuation and Number of New Dwelling Units, by Type of Structure, Public-Private Ownership, and Region[1]

(Housekeeping units only)

Ownership and type of structure	Valuation *(in millions of dollars)*					Number of dwelling units				
	1958	1959		First 11 months		1958	1959		First 11 months	
	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	1958	1959	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	1958	1959
UNITED STATES										
All new dwelling units	8,99.6	1,024.7	r774.3	10,060.4	11,752.1	83,082	88,908	69,668	933,320	1,055,319
Privately owned	r 876.2	984.1	756.3	9,586.9	11,461.6	80,974	86,032	68,058	891,782	1,030,371
1-family	r 734.2	835.6	641.3	8,287.3	9,728.9	60,568	66,483	51,344	697,997	788,154
2-4 family	38.4	46.6	36.8	386.7	510.0	5,336	6,253	5,015	55,402	69,553
5-or-more family	103.6	101.9	78.2	912.9	1,222.7	15,070	13,296	11,699	138,383	172,664
Publicly owned	r 23.4	40.6	18.0	473.5	290.5	2,108	2,876	1,610	41,538	24,948
Northeast										
All new dwelling units	r 191.7	219.6	169.7	1,904.7	2,349.0	17,287	18,363	14,302	169,371	207,228
Privately owned	r 171.5	215.5	155.4	1,735.8	2,235.7	15,515	17,983	13,063	154,547	196,987
1-family	r 138.9	164.0	126.4	1,440.0	1,719.3	10,791	12,364	9,441	116,223	133,749
2-4 family	p r 7.1	14.6	10.3	70.0	136.2	948	1,807	1,329	9,367	17,250
5-or-more family	r 25.5	36.9	18.7	225.8	380.2	3,776	3,812	2,293	28,957	45,988
Publicly owned	20.2	4.1	14.3	168.8	113.3	1,772	380	1,239	14,824	10,241
North Central										
All new dwelling units	r 262.6	283.7	187.4	2,756.1	3,132.9	20,847	21,497	14,660	218,892	241,533
Privately owned	259.6	261.6	186.0	2,682.4	3,077.4	20,539	19,997	14,531	212,213	237,341
1-family	222.9	240.8	163.1	2,430.1	2,752.6	16,197	17,471	11,633	181,036	199,440
2-4 family	11.2	10.2	8.7	103.7	123.0	1,275	1,127	977	11,869	13,295
5-or-more family	25.5	10.6	14.2	148.6	201.8	3,067	1,399	1,921	19,308	24,606
Publicly owned	r 3.0	22.1	1.4	73.6	55.5	308	1,500	129	6,679	4,192
South										
All new dwelling units	r 219.6	222.2	198.5	2,717.0	2,950.1	22,828	22,476	20,491	281,963	297,280
Privately owned	r 219.6	220.2	197.0	2,595.3	2,896.8	22,828	22,280	20,341	270,362	291,358
1-family	r 188.7	200.0	174.1	2,347.9	2,619.8	18,046	18,250	16,093	226,363	242,717
2-4 family	6.9	5.1	4.3	71.1	73.1	1,181	949	741	13,093	13,328
5-or-more family	24.0	15.1	18.6	176.3	208.9	3,601	3,081	3,507	30,906	35,313
Publicly owned	0	2.0	1.5	121.7	53.3	0	196	150	11,601	5,922
West										
All new dwelling units	r 225.7	299.4	218.8	2,682.6	3,320.1	22,120	26,572	20,215	263,094	309,278
Privately owned	r 225.6	286.9	218.0	2,573.3	3,251.6	22,092	25,772	20,123	254,660	304,685
1-family	183.8	230.8	177.8	2,069.2	2,637.2	15,534	18,398	14,177	174,375	212,248
2-4 family	13.2	16.7	13.5	141.9	177.6	1,932	2,370	1,968	21,073	25,680
5-or-more family	28.6	39.4	26.7	362.2	436.8	4,626	5,004	3,978	59,212	66,757
Publicly owned	r .2	12.5	.8	109.4	68.5	28	800	92	8,434	4,593

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [1] Composition of regions, and nonfarm population distribution by region, are shown below table A-2. r Revised.

Chart 6.

Building Permit Activity, By Region

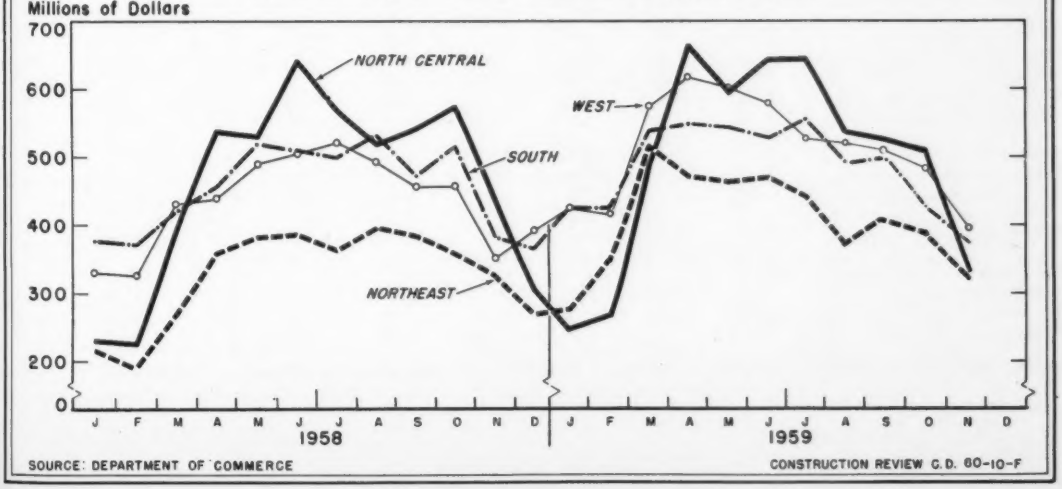


Table C-5: Building Permit Activity: Total Valuation, by Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Location and by State

State	Valuation *(in millions of dollars)*								Percent change, 1st 10 mos. 1958-59
	1958	1959					First 10 months		
	Oct.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	1958	1959	
ALL STATES	1,905.8	2,256.9	2,169.1	1,920.8	1,946.2	1,808.3	17,252.5	19,572.1	+13
Metropolitan areas	r1,490.4	1,743.0	1,668.8	1,493.8	1,527.4	1,395.0	13,496.6	15,282.9	+13
Nonmetropolitan areas	r 415.4	513.9	500.3	427.0	418.8	413.3	3,755.9	4,289.2	+14
Alabama	21.1	22.5	22.5	20.5	23.9	15.2	203.8	230.2	+13
Arizona	26.0	23.3	29.6	29.5	31.6	26.2	249.3	289.9	+16
Arkansas	7.5	7.2	7.0	10.5	11.2	12.5	66.9	82.1	+23
California	301.2	409.4	359.9	353.1	352.4	357.3	2,990.6	3,636.6	+22
Colorado	26.3	36.5	28.9	31.1	29.9	19.3	260.6	317.1	+22
Connecticut	32.6	48.3	37.2	29.1	36.1	30.3	282.2	343.5	+22
Delaware	8.3	8.2	6.0	6.4	6.8	6.6	73.8	72.4	-2
District of Columbia	r 10.2	8.4	8.2	6.4	42.7	6.0	194.9	111.5	-43
Florida	93.0	92.4	104.2	84.3	82.8	75.0	809.9	861.8	+6
Georgia	24.3	32.8	30.6	31.4	30.2	21.1	264.6	305.8	+16
Idaho	4.0	5.7	6.7	5.7	4.2	3.9	37.7	46.8	+24
Illinois	r 124.4	155.2	141.2	128.1	136.3	118.4	1,179.8	1,209.4	+3
Indiana	40.6	56.8	74.5	44.1	33.1	28.8	324.7	397.2	+22
Iowa	26.3	26.7	21.8	19.8	19.0	16.6	187.7	185.5	-1
Kansas	15.8	18.5	18.6	19.0	12.2	11.4	126.8	152.6	+20
Kentucky	17.3	16.3	19.5	21.1	21.2	12.4	151.0	176.7	+17
Louisiana	29.4	33.3	24.7	32.1	22.7	19.4	286.6	278.1	-3
Maine	2.3	4.3	5.0	3.0	6.0	4.2	26.6	34.5	+30
Maryland	46.0	47.3	40.3	55.4	39.2	39.0	419.6	463.5	+10
Massachusetts	42.1	54.3	44.6	47.1	45.0	50.2	402.2	482.6	+20
Michigan	95.7	89.6	88.9	71.2	74.6	75.1	760.7	743.6	-2
Minnesota	55.6	45.5	49.4	41.6	42.5	45.2	398.3	401.0	+1
Mississippi	6.7	8.6	4.6	6.0	4.0	5.1	48.2	55.9	+16
Missouri	35.2	41.5	46.9	52.0	31.7	29.0	310.8	364.9	+17
Montana	4.0	6.8	6.8	7.7	5.7	5.1	33.6	48.0	+43
Nebraska	10.1	12.3	9.6	8.9	15.6	8.0	93.7	110.2	+18
Nevada	4.4	6.0	4.3	6.6	6.1	6.2	53.9	64.5	+20
New Hampshire	2.8	4.5	3.8	3.2	3.9	5.8	27.4	36.3	+32
New Jersey	77.0	79.7	90.7	72.3	70.8	73.4	654.3	747.4	+14
New Mexico	15.1	11.9	7.8	10.1	10.3	9.1	116.6	116.3	(1)
New York	126.8	172.2	169.4	138.0	174.5	154.0	1,274.3	1,719.3	+35
North Carolina	17.1	29.3	28.8	30.4	20.3	17.2	195.9	233.5	+19
North Dakota	5.3	7.5	6.7	6.6	6.3	9.4	41.9	51.6	+23
Ohio	122.6	142.6	142.6	105.4	108.7	105.5	961.0	1,079.0	+12
Oklahoma	16.6	20.0	20.5	18.0	15.5	11.7	156.8	181.8	+16
Oregon	19.3	18.8	22.4	19.0	16.8	15.2	177.1	170.3	-4
Pennsylvania	67.2	104.1	82.0	71.6	68.4	64.1	603.4	728.4	+21
Rhode Island	6.9	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.8	9.0	47.2	56.9	+21
South Carolina	6.5	9.6	10.6	7.3	4.1	6.1	63.7	73.1	+15
South Dakota	4.2	5.0	4.1	3.1	3.8	8.4	30.1	41.1	+37
Tennessee	19.3	28.5	26.4	25.2	19.9	18.5	204.7	232.5	+14
Texas	99.4	114.4	133.1	95.6	104.4	119.8	1,018.9	1,104.9	+8
Utah	11.3	16.3	17.9	16.5	12.6	11.5	140.0	140.8	+1
Vermont	.6	.4	3.3	.8	.8	.4	8.8	8.3	-6
Virginia	r 83.1	52.4	63.2	36.5	44.0	33.2	437.6	466.6	+7
Washington	43.1	55.8	41.7	38.0	36.4	32.1	384.4	429.8	+12
West Virginia	7.1	8.2	5.7	6.5	5.7	7.5	74.2	73.1	-1
Wisconsin	41.7	47.9	39.5	36.1	41.1	47.1	370.6	386.6	+4
Wyoming	2.4	4.1	1.6	3.4	5.7	1.8	25.2	28.7	+14

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [1] Change of less than one-half of 1 percent. [r] Revised.

Table C-6: Building Permit Activity: Number of New Dwelling Units, by Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Location and by State

(Housekeeping units only)

State	1958	1959					First 10 months		Percent change, 1st 10 mos. 1958-59
	Oct.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	1958	1959	
ALL STATES	100,862	112,951	102,869	97,441	95,806	88,908	850,238	985,651	+ 16
Metropolitan areas	r 77,378	87,049	80,054	74,937	74,054	68,233	656,094	763,121	+ 16
Nonmetropolitan areas	r 23,484	25,902	22,815	22,504	21,752	20,675	194,144	222,530	+ 15
Alabama	1,748	1,815	1,411	1,281	1,927	963	16,878	16,830	([1])
Arizona	2,238	1,445	1,318	2,057	1,921	1,747	17,437	20,040	+ 15
Arkansas	468	350	257	388	339	371	3,836	3,522	- 8
California	18,445	22,156	19,121	21,409	17,675	19,720	164,795	205,525	+ 25
Colorado	1,678	1,732	1,608	1,542	1,187	976	15,202	13,791	- 9
Connecticut	1,292	2,030	1,596	1,387	1,484	1,285	11,842	14,686	+ 24
Delaware	81	307	133	257	91	105	2,520	2,153	- 15
District of Columbia	r 674	20	87	55	40	591	4,426	1,205	- 73
Florida	6,208	5,428	5,809	5,671	5,711	5,153	54,370	55,237	+ 2
Georgia	1,679	2,550	1,753	1,775	2,026	1,310	15,589	18,722	+ 20
Idaho	191	187	190	250	202	200	1,754	1,909	+ 9
Illinois	r 5,543	6,994	6,165	4,510	5,308	4,797	40,784	51,986	+ 27
Indiana	1,909	2,555	2,352	2,171	1,571	1,422	13,837	16,973	+ 23
Iowa	909	900	870	681	658	725	6,936	7,183	+ 4
Kansas	1,011	977	808	616	608	634	6,707	7,124	+ 6
Kentucky	949	902	1,114	1,049	1,204	661	7,931	9,262	+ 17
Louisiana	1,491	1,771	1,340	1,721	1,175	949	13,105	14,008	+ 7
Maine	128	162	129	114	188	154	1,032	1,159	+ 12
Maryland	2,621	2,221	2,621	2,627	1,953	2,333	21,681	24,222	+ 12
Massachusetts	1,958	2,494	2,219	1,779	1,955	1,985	16,075	18,010	+ 12
Michigan	4,774	3,822	4,065	3,199	3,511	3,050	32,949	32,662	- 1
Minnesota	2,593	2,062	2,026	1,778	1,898	1,737	16,224	17,033	+ 5
Mississippi	313	494	341	356	219	224	2,644	3,464	+ 31
Missouri	1,947	1,908	1,935	2,318	1,662	1,317	14,398	18,314	+ 27
Montana	214	208	214	161	166	252	1,560	1,796	+ 15
Nebraska	724	628	577	451	843	560	4,721	5,663	+ 20
Nevada	288	289	135	359	352	381	2,301	3,012	+ 31
New Hampshire	153	170	184	135	181	302	1,259	1,789	+ 42
New Jersey	3,309	4,671	5,072	3,698	3,859	3,246	32,559	39,705	+ 22
New Mexico	1,098	751	528	616	702	602	8,134	7,485	- 8
New York	7,346	9,302	7,271	7,455	8,555	8,390	63,632	85,128	+ 34
North Carolina	1,210	1,324	1,499	1,061	1,040	823	10,190	11,291	+ 11
North Dakota	346	249	254	416	318	548	2,125	2,515	+ 18
Ohio	4,643	6,725	5,751	5,091	5,300	4,592	41,676	48,620	+ 17
Oklahoma	895	1,028	912	969	910	599	7,064	8,971	+ 27
Oregon	776	803	864	681	817	536	5,455	6,954	+ 27
Pennsylvania	2,784	4,686	2,985	2,536	2,785	2,675	23,281	29,525	+ 27
Rhode Island	257	266	315	320	366	303	2,146	2,668	+ 24
South Carolina	320	365	304	350	210	355	2,964	3,643	+ 23
South Dakota	228	276	220	156	210	431	1,448	2,046	+ 41
Tennessee	1,428	1,768	1,226	1,357	1,155	1,329	11,746	14,697	+ 25
Texas	5,915	5,662	6,201	5,621	5,957	4,695	59,445	60,356	+ 2
Utah	730	826	805	747	757	679	6,123	7,137	+ 17
Vermont	27	23	40	33	46	23	258	256	- 1
Virginia	3,215	2,598	4,014	2,415	2,886	1,827	22,662	26,866	+ 19
Washington	1,781	2,642	2,075	1,772	1,663	1,354	16,727	20,184	+ 21
West Virginia	218	285	231	231	252	188	2,084	2,340	+ 12
Wisconsin	1,978	1,971	1,821	1,677	1,853	1,684	16,240	16,754	+ 3
Wyoming	131	153	103	142	110	125	1,486	1,230	- 17

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [1] Change of less than one-half of 1 percent. r Revised.

Table C-7: Building Permit Activity: Valuation, in Selected Metropolitan Areas

Metropolitan area	Valuation (*in millions of dollars*)								Percent change, 1st 10 mos. 1958-59
	1958	1959					First 10 months		
	Oct.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	1958	1959	
Atlanta, Ga.	17.2	17.7	19.6	22.7	18.1	10.2	165.0	188.0	+14
Baltimore, Md.	24.9	20.0	17.2	23.9	16.7	13.5	187.7	207.8	+11
Birmingham, Ala.	6.3	6.7	7.6	8.9	11.6	6.8	76.1	87.6	+15
Boston, Mass.	22.0	24.4	22.6	30.9	20.2	30.6	218.1	284.1	+30
Buffalo, N. Y.	11.9	19.0	18.3	13.5	14.3	14.3	126.1	131.8	+5
Chicago, Ill.	109.9	134.6	134.5	114.2	116.6	106.1	1,054.7	1,085.1	+3
Cleveland, Ohio	28.7	38.1	46.0	24.7	27.6	31.3	237.2	293.1	+24
Columbus, Ohio	18.3	17.7	16.0	15.1	12.0	10.1	165.3	145.1	−12
Denver, Colo.	18.6	25.2	18.3	20.2	19.4	10.6	159.7	223.6	+40
Detroit, Mich.	60.6	51.5	50.7	40.8	43.9	48.7	456.1	430.3	−6
Indianapolis, Ind.	10.9	12.9	30.3	12.7	8.3	9.3	90.0	116.0	+29
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	123.5	165.0	155.2	150.7	157.2	144.5	1,334.3	1,561.3	+17
Miami, Fla.	22.9	29.9	21.7	20.6	21.1	18.6	232.6	242.0	+4
Milwaukee, Wis.	14.4	13.7	12.5	11.2	11.9	13.5	130.6	132.2	+1
New York-Northeastern New Jersey	136.5	171.3	160.9	148.7	174.2	156.8	1,315.0	1,813.3	+38
Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.	7.4	10.0	11.3	5.6	6.7	4.2	67.8	75.6	+12
Philadelphia, Pa.	43.5	69.7	63.5	38.9	45.7	43.4	385.0	466.7	+21
Phoenix, Ariz.	19.5	13.2	19.0	23.4	21.9	18.1	183.5	202.9	+11
Rochester, N. Y.	5.7	8.4	10.0	7.5	6.4	7.0	60.0	65.7	+10
Salt Lake City, Utah	6.6	5.9	12.5	7.2	7.1	6.3	77.6	71.3	−8
San Diego, Calif.	32.5	43.7	31.5	38.3	52.9	46.4	274.2	396.9	+45
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	42.8	59.1	49.9	45.3	49.8	52.7	451.3	501.4	+11
Seattle, Wash.	28.1	26.6	24.7	22.8	20.7	18.2	200.6	234.9	+17
Washington, D. C.	r 70.3	39.5	48.6	48.0	74.8	35.5	520.1	457.4	−12

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. r Revised.

Table C-8: Building Permit Activity: Number of New Dwelling Units, in Selected Metropolitan Areas

(Housekeeping only)

Metropolitan area	1958	1959					First 10 months		Percent change, 1st 10 mos. 1958-59
	Oct.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	1958	1959	
Atlanta, Ga.	1,074	1,563	1,020	1,108	1,212	749	8,719	11,273	+29
Baltimore, Md.	1,335	1,089	1,257	820	861	621	9,478	9,620	+1
Birmingham, Ala.	565	496	504	491	926	486	5,783	6,645	+15
Boston, Mass.	904	1,004	1,030	844	1,021	1,068	7,537	8,400	+11
Buffalo, N. Y.	554	741	571	643	482	402	5,616	5,163	−8
Chicago, Ill.	4,889	6,440	5,600	3,991	4,665	4,229	35,628	46,681	+31
Cleveland, Ohio	1,131	1,151	1,681	969	1,107	1,182	8,611	11,068	+29
Columbus, Ohio	669	874	714	801	671	393	7,918	7,180	−9
Denver, Colo.	1,106	1,196	1,069	1,092	798	625	9,328	9,364	([1])
Detroit, Mich.	3,126	2,103	2,476	2,002	2,126	2,079	20,676	19,987	−3
Indianapolis, Ind.	565	604	850	873	498	518	4,477	5,504	+23
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	6,979	8,415	7,034	7,788	6,310	7,191	68,355	77,808	+14
Miami, Fla.	1,742	1,518	1,279	1,232	1,543	1,107	15,952	13,466	−16
Milwaukee, Wis.	574	657	537	488	580	482	5,642	5,385	−5
New York-Northeastern New Jersey	7,547	10,341	7,383	8,141	9,291	8,972	69,332	93,912	+35
Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.	697	400	508	379	489	327	4,102	4,332	+6
Philadelphia, Pa.	2,267	3,305	3,451	1,873	2,259	2,151	17,670	22,820	+29
Phoenix, Ariz.	1,660	870	977	1,733	1,480	1,329	13,622	14,805	+9
Rochester, N. Y.	429	346	507	401	357	299	2,592	3,221	+24
Salt Lake City, Utah	388	400	454	409	345	335	3,376	3,446	+2
San Diego, Calif.	2,489	2,849	1,952	2,610	3,478	3,039	18,697	26,423	+41
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	2,251	2,699	2,680	2,459	2,153	2,419	21,029	25,556	+22
Seattle, Wash.	1,109	1,229	1,290	1,001	997	839	8,670	11,700	+35
Washington, D. C.	r 2,184	1,382	3,232	2,445	1,923	2,545	19,646	21,776	+11

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [1] Change of less than one half of 1 percent. r Revised.

Table C-9: Building Permit Activity: Valuation in Selected Metropolitan Areas by Type of Building Construction

First 10 months 1959 *(thousands of dollars)*

Type of building construction	Atlanta, Ga.	Baltimore, Md.	Birmingham, Ala.	Boston, Mass.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Chicago, Ill.	Cleveland, Ohio	Columbus, Ohio
All building construction[1]	**188,005**	**207,814**	**87,635**	**284,127**	**131,769**	**1,085,101**	**293,061**	**145,122**
New dwelling units[2]	96,472	106,595	58,018	101,494	58,002	663,232	172,038	100,104
New nonresidential building	75,979	79,557	20,134	141,643	62,902	321,594	92,157	32,113
Commercial buildings	34,735	17,609	10,082	85,994	11,410	74,846	32,660	10,528
Amusement buildings	2,677	4,072	272	2,113	1,154	5,657	3,726	556
Commercial garages	1,247	234	420	320	256	510	417	0
Gasoline and service stations	1,006	968	332	775	723	5,425	1,059	848
Office buildings	15,674	3,086	2,408	67,426	2,244	18,688	8,346	3,897
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	14,132	9,249	6,651	15,361	7,033	44,567	19,112	5,227
Community buildings	25,678	36,489	5,263	35,834	31,288	105,365	37,720	14,362
Educational buildings	11,449	21,670	1,322	25,649	21,073	51,869	17,764	6,579
Institutional buildings	8,654	9,360	1,232	6,040	6,297	29,900	13,367	6,113
Religious buildings	5,575	5,460	2,709	4,144	3,919	23,595	6,589	1,670
Garages, private residential	225	639	331	1,259	3,579	22,883	5,774	2,184
Industrial buildings	5,741	3,376	2,239	12,631	4,038	84,880	11,115	2,823
Public utilities buildings	7,141	7,066	1,129	3,855	2,416	18,606	1,315	618
All other nonresidential buildings	2,459	14,377	1,089	2,070	10,170	15,013	3,574	1,598
Additions and alterations	13,200	19,705	9,409	39,437	10,630	90,526	24,064	9,421

Type of building construction	Denver, Colo.	Detroit, Mich.	Indianapolis, Ind.	Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	Miami, Fla.	Milwaukee, Wis.	New York-Northeastern New Jersey	Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.
All building construction[1]	**223,560**	**430,324**	**116,026**	**1,561,309**	**242,026**	**132,182**	**1,813,262**	**75,612**
New dwelling units[2]	105,485	254,934	66,016	831,730	126,651	69,312	1,024,518	44,021
New nonresidential building	97,585	125,975	39,600	529,886	75,601	47,422	633,953	24,617
Commercial buildings	18,799	38,091	5,599	178,997	28,312	12,323	311,544	10,913
Amusement buildings	1,162	2,411	226	13,199	1,000	1,642	26,652	591
Commercial garages	154	1,198	11	3,357	0	309	12,194	0
Gasoline and service stations	1,059	2,945	244	5,000	2,077	724	5,115	180
Office buildings	4,521	10,632	2,442	93,561	5,645	3,576	206,371	5,699
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	11,903	20,905	2,677	63,880	19,591	6,072	61,213	4,443
Community buildings	17,386	36,763	8,269	141,457	23,496	22,822	204,072	3,896
Educational buildings	10,670	21,398	5,420	95,338	12,468	15,905	116,245	2,109
Institutional buildings	3,806	4,916	654	24,665	7,970	3,316	55,845	860
Religious buildings	2,910	10,449	2,196	21,454	3,058	3,600	31,982	927
Garages, private residential	1,908	19,969	1,436	6,123	758	4,101	9,744	548
Industrial buildings	11,555	17,160	4,861	83,449	5,937	5,877	77,440	3,407
Public utilities buildings	1,309	7,033	18,595	46,743	8,676	769	12,999	4,189
All other nonresidential buildings	46,629	6,959	840	73,118	8,423	1,530	18,153	1,664
Additions and alterations	13,836	45,771	7,780	188,180	32,273	14,707	142,145	6,968

Type of building construction	Philadelphia, Pa.	Phoenix, Ariz.	Rochester, N. Y.	Salt Lake City, Utah	San Diego, Calif.	San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	Seattle, Wash.	Washington, D. C.
All building construction[1]	**466,700**	**202,881**	**65,669**	**71,335**	**396,884**	**501,378**	**234,948**	**457,377**
New dwelling units[2]	255,507	128,829	42,311	41,727	291,371	293,114	144,301	235,279
New nonresidential building	153,478	61,212	16,982	19,356	85,624	143,014	69,481	193,968
Commercial buildings	56,987	34,283	2,216	5,004	30,231	57,838	18,105	77,549
Amusement buildings	4,794	1,033	340	666	3,120	6,373	1,950	3,460
Commercial garages	1,799	75	0	0	1,509	3,841	1,391	1,081
Gasoline and service stations	2,692	1,081	398	433	591	1,487	1,297	1,369
Office buildings	9,541	23,741	377	892	5,893	24,182	5,994	43,544
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	38,160	8,353	1,101	3,012	19,118	21,955	7,472	28,096
Community buildings	64,617	12,077	4,230	2,222	29,542	27,854	34,680	87,342
Educational buildings	40,070	7,928	2,023	674	20,895	12,146	21,478	67,126
Institutional buildings	18,456	1,102	1,067	0	4,627	7,144	8,351	14,187
Religious buildings	6,092	3,048	1,140	1,548	4,021	8,565	4,852	6,029
Garages, private residential	3,119	217	1,764	779	2,556	1,538	763	573
Industrial buildings	20,622	10,199	4,220	5,829	12,871	23,180	8,497	7,341
Public utilities buildings	1,251	514	3,629	3,581	1,651	15,659	2,228	7,495
All other nonresidential buildings	6,881	3,922	923	1,942	8,773	16,946	5,208	13,668
Additions and alterations	52,176	10,087	5,049	9,247	15,127	62,768	19,579	27,237

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [1] Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building, not shown separately. [2] Housekeeping only.

Part D--Contracts

Table D-1: Contract Awards: Public Construction, by Ownership and Type of Construction[1]

Ownership and type of construction	Value *(in millions of dollars)*								Percent change, Year 1958-59
	1958	1959						Year	
	Dec.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1958	1959	
TOTAL PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION	986.8	1,021.9	910.8	815.2	882.7	818.4	823.6	13,508.1	11,414.7	-15
FEDERALLY OWNED	238.3	103.5	173.1	147.7	189.1	163.3	190.2	2,959.4	2,350.2	-21
Residential buildings	2.2	25.5	53.3	26.2	29.8	1.4	.2	592.0	250.3	-58
Nonresidential buildings	87.7	58.3	17.2	52.8	38.5	61.2	32.5	987.7	813.6	-18
Educational	8.2	1.7	1.3	25.8	1.7	4.1	1.2	51.7	61.7	+19
Hospital and institutional	22.4	8.2	2.0	.1	4.1	0	1.3	95.2	56.2	-41
Administrative and service	15.9	26.8	2.1	18.1	13.8	5.0	6.1	183.9	206.2	+12
Other nonresidential buildings	41.2	21.6	11.8	8.8	18.9	52.1	23.9	656.9	489.5	-25
Airfield buildings	11.0	10.6	5.3	0	1.2	2.0	10.1	196.7	161.8	-18
Troop housing	1.3	0	.7	0	.1	.1	.7	89.3	43.6	-51
Warehouses	1.2	0	.1	.1	.2	1.0	3.6	36.5	20.5	-44
All other	27.7	10.0	5.7	8.7	17.4	49.0	9.5	334.4	263.6	-21
Airfields[2]	28.1	3.7	21.5	8.1	4.2	14.8	66.2	475.6	323.4	-32
Conservation and development	51.5	7.2	33.3	25.9	22.9	59.4	63.6	475.2	528.4	+11
Highways	2.0	2.0	6.8	8.8	4.9	22.1	6.2	95.5	84.5	-12
Electric power	31.0	2.4	29.1	14.6	81.4	.8	2.2	137.8	213.8	+55
All other federally owned	35.8	4.4	11.9	11.3	7.4	3.6	19.3	195.6	136.2	-30
STATE AND LOCALLY OWNED	748.5	918.4	737.7	667.5	693.6	655.1	633.4	10,548.7	9,064.5	-14
Residential buildings	20.1	9.5	19.8	29.8	26.0	19.9	17.4	479.7	304.8	-36
Nonresidential buildings	271.9	295.6	280.9	253.6	260.6	258.0	272.3	3,576.2	3,219.1	-10
Educational	178.2	201.2	183.1	171.4	203.6	168.9	176.1	2,407.6	2,192.8	-9
Hospital and institutional	20.2	22.5	20.9	25.5	12.6	13.9	26.5	334.5	301.3	-10
Administrative and service	45.2	37.6	34.1	17.8	19.1	31.9	20.8	455.6	323.9	-29
Other nonresidential buildings	28.3	34.3	42.8	38.9	25.3	43.3	48.9	378.5	401.1	+6
Highways	343.6	383.7	286.8	248.0	256.3	280.2	231.5	4,489.3	3,710.0	-17
Sewer and water systems	82.1	105.2	92.3	82.2	89.4	60.7	77.9	1,050.0	1,140.0	+9
Sewer	56.2	76.3	63.2	52.8	52.8	45.4	57.2	708.2	737.8	+4
Water	25.9	28.9	29.1	29.4	36.6	15.3	20.7	341.8	402.2	+18
Public service enterprises	13.6	100.5	26.7	28.6	24.1	23.6	15.2	669.5	413.5	-38
Electric power	8.8	76.7	13.8	19.2	9.3	11.8	4.5	450.0	233.7	-48
Other	4.8	23.8	12.9	9.4	14.8	11.8	10.7	219.5	179.8	-18
Conservation and development	10.9	7.9	18.6	12.8	22.9	6.3	12.4	123.3	145.6	+18
All other State and locally owned	6.3	16.0	12.6	12.5	14.3	6.4	6.7	160.7	131.5	-18

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [1] Includes major force-account projects started, principally by TVA and State highway departments. [2] Beginning with January 1958, includes missile launching facilities which were previously included under all other federally owned.

Table D-2: Contract Awards: Highway Construction, by Ownership, Source of Funds, and Type of Facility[1]

Ownership, source of funds, and type of facility	Value *(in millions of dollars)*								Percent change, Year 1958-59
	1958	1959						Year	
	Dec.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1958	1959	
ALL HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION	345.6	385.7	293.6	256.8	261.2	302.3	237.7	4,584.8	3,794.5	-17
FEDERALLY OWNED	2.0	2.0	6.8	8.8	4.9	22.1	6.2	95.5	84.5	-12
STATE OWNED	322.1	328.4	225.8	196.2	208.4	252.1	217.5	3,995.8	3,204.4	-20
Federally aided projects:										
Total value	267.0	248.2	187.1	158.1	173.1	224.2	175.6	3,488.7	2,629.9	-25
Federal funds	191.6	168.8	137.0	109.7	126.2	160.8	121.2	2,504.4	1,876.7	-25
Independent State projects:										
Total value	55.1	80.2	38.7	38.1	35.3	27.9	41.9	507.1	574.5	+13
Toll facilities	8.6	.1	0	3.8	.1	0	3.7	44.1	59.2	+34
LOCALLY OWNED[2]	21.5	55.3	61.0	51.8	47.9	28.1	14.0	493.5	505.6	+2

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [1] Includes force-account work started on Federal and State projects. [2] By municipalities and counties.

Chart 7.

Contracts Awarded for Public Construction

By Ownership

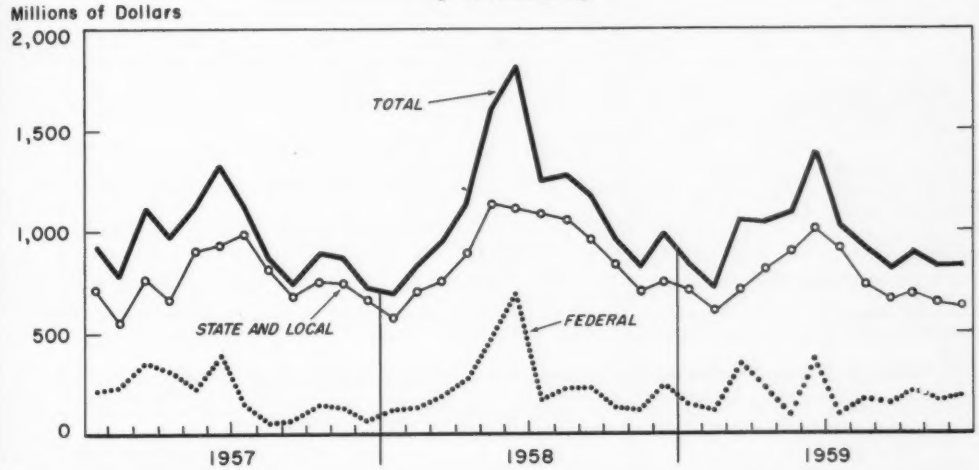


Table D-3: Value of Construction Contracts Reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation

(U. S. Summary, excluding Alaska and Hawaii)

Type of construction	Value *(in millions of dollars)*			Percent change, 12 months ending in Jan., 1959-60
	January 1960	12 months ending–		
		January 1960	January 1959	
TOTAL [1]	2,193	36,294	35,343	+ 3
Building construction	1,728	28,560	25,948	+ 10
Residential	927	17,100	14,940	+ 14
Nonresidential	801	11,460	11,007	+ 4
Engineering	464	7,732	9,395	– 18
Public works	353	5,794	6,846	– 15
Utilities	111	1,936	2,551	– 24

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data published by the F. W. Dodge Corporation.

[1] **Dodge index** of construction contracts, seasonally adjusted, 1947-49=100: January 1959, **248**; January 1960, **235**.

Table D-4: Value of Construction Contract Awards Reported by the Engineering News-Record

(U. S. Summary, excluding Alaska and Hawaii)

Ownership and type of construction	Value *(in millions of dollars)*			Percent change, 12 months ending in Jan., 1959-60
	January 1960[1]	12 months ending–		
		January 1960	January 1959	
TOTAL	1,232	18,983	19,548	– 3
Privately owned	651	10,061	7,896	+ 27
Publicly owned	581	9,047	11,653	– 22
Private industrial buildings	195	2,869	1,790	+ 60
Buildings, except private industrial	566	9,466	9,388	+ 1
Highways and bridges	198	3,202	4,527	– 29
Sewer systems	46	609	618	– 1
Water systems	19	340	318	+ 7
Unclassified and all other	208	2,625	2,914	– 10

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data published by the Engineering News-Record. Data include only those projects with contract values above the following minimum sizes: Water supply, earthwork, and waterways–$44,000; other public works–$73,000; industrial buildings–$93,000; other buildings–$344,000. [1] Four weeks.

Part E--Costs

Table E-1: Construction Cost Indexes

Compiler and coverage	Indexes (1947-49=100)									Percent change, year, 1958-59
	1958	1959						Annual average		
	Dec.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1958	1959	
American Appraisal Company	147	150	151	151	151	152	152	145	150	+3
Associated General Contractors	156	161	161	162	163	163	163	154	160	+4
E. H. Boeckh and Associates (20 city average):										
Residences	134.6	138.2	138.4	138.4	138.4	138.7	138.9	133.0	137.4	+3
Apartments, hotels, and office buildings	145.7	149.6	149.8	149.9	149.9	150.1	150.4	143.6	148.6	+3
Commercial and factory buildings	148.7	152.8	153.0	153.0	153.0	153.2	153.6	146.7	151.8	+3
Engineering News-Record:										
Building	159.0	163.9	164.8	165.2	165.1	164.7	164.3	156.0	162.8	+4
Construction	171.8	178.7	180.1	180.3	180.2	179.8	179.6	168.6	177.0	+5
Department of Commerce composite[1]	139	142	142	142	142	143	144	r138	141	+2

Sources as stated above. [1] A composite of cost indexes, compiled by the Bureau of the Census, representative of the major types of construction weighted by the current relative importance of each type. r Revised.

Table E-2: Indexes of Wholesale Prices of Construction Materials, by Selected Groups and Commodities

Commodity	(1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified)									Percent change, Jan. 1959-60
	1959					1960	1957	1958	1959	
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	
ALL CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS[1]	135.4	135.0	135.0	134.6	r134.9	135.2	130.5	130.3	132.4	+2
Lumber and wood products:										
Softwoods:										
Douglas fir	136.0	132.8	130.4	124.9	r126.9	127.2	121.2	110.3	120.2	+6
Southern pine	117.7	118.5	118.6	118.5	118.4	118.1	117.8	113.4	114.1	+4
Other softwoods	142.3	142.2	139.6	137.7	135.7	135.3	133.5	129.9	131.9	+3
Hardwoods used in construction	123.4	123.1	122.8	123.3	r123.9	124.6	119.6	111.2	116.8	+7
Millwork	138.6	138.7	138.7	138.1	137.9	137.8	128.7	127.7	130.2	+6
Plywood	100.9	96.6	96.5	94.5	r97.2	98.5	97.1	95.6	99.7	-1
Softwood	97.2	89.1	89.1	85.3	r90.4	92.9	92.1	89.1	96.1	-3
Hardwood	106.5	106.5	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.3	104.2	104.3	105.1	+1
Building paper and board	147.6	147.6	147.6	147.6	147.6	147.6	141.1	141.7	143.9	+3
Insulation board	150.4	150.4	150.4	150.4	150.4	150.4	(2)	141.7	145.2	+4
Hardboard *(Jan. 1958=100)*	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4	(2)	100.0	99.8	+1
Prepared paint	128.3	128.3	128.3	128.3	128.3	128.3	124.1	128.4	128.2	(3)
Metals and metal products:										
Finished mill and foundry products:										
Structural steel shapes	199.6	199.6	199.6	199.6	199.6	199.6	179.1	192.3	199.6	0
Reinforcing bars	195.0	195.0	195.0	195.0	195.0	195.0	177.4	189.6	195.0	0
Galvanized sheets, carbon	160.4	160.4	161.6	163.2	163.2	163.2	153.1	153.1	161.9	+1
Black steel pipe, carbon	190.9	190.9	190.9	190.9	190.9	190.9	176.5	190.3	190.9	0
Wire nails, 8d common	182.2	182.2	182.2	182.2	182.2	182.2	173.6	182.2	182.2	0
Copper water tubing	139.6	147.6	149.7	156.1	156.1	156.1	164.4	141.7	146.3	+7
Building wire	126.7	126.7	137.2	145.8	145.8	145.8	146.6	120.3	116.8	+25
Nonmetallic sheathed cable	84.8	84.8	91.5	95.9	95.9	95.9	91.0	78.2	87.1	+10
Builders' hardware:										
Cabinet hinge	136.4	136.4	136.4	136.4	136.4	136.4	139.1	137.2	137.2	-1
Door lock sets	155.1	155.1	155.1	155.1	155.1	155.1	141.6	149.4	155.2	(3)
Butts	168.4	168.4	168.4	168.4	168.4	168.4	168.4	168.4	168.4	0
Fabricated metal products used in construction:										
Plumbing fixtures and brass fittings[1]	131.0	131.0	131.0	132.4	133.2	134.0	133.4	127.3	124.9	+7
Enameled iron fixtures	120.8	120.8	120.8	123.9	125.3	126.8	125.3	123.1	115.7	+10
Vitreous china fixtures	123.1	123.1	123.1	125.5	127.4	129.3	124.1	122.2	116.0	+12
Brass fittings	144.1	144.1	144.1	144.1	144.1	144.1	142.6	135.0	135.9	+6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table E-2: Indexes of Wholesale Prices of Construction Materials, by Selected Groups and Commodities--Continued

Commodity	(1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified)									Percent change, Jan. 1959-60
	1959					1960	1957	1958	1959	
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	
Metals and metal products--Con.										
Fabricated metal products used in construction--Con.										
Heating equipment[1]	121.6	121.4	121.5	121.5	121.6	121.3	122.3	121.5	121.8	([3])
Steam and hot water equipment	154.7	154.7	154.7	154.7	155.4	155.4	144.0	149.5	155.1	([3])
Warm air furnaces	123.4	123.4	123.4	123.4	123.2	122.8	129.8	124.5	123.7	- 1
Fuel burning equipment, automatic	115.9	115.9	115.9	115.2	115.2	115.2	111.6	116.3	115.5	([3])
Water heaters, domestic	99.0	98.4	98.7	99.0	99.0	98.3	109.1	103.0	100.4	- 2
Metal doors, sash, and trim	134.2	134.2	134.2	134.2	134.2	134.2	139.4	142.8	140.1	- 4
Tanks and sheet metal products:										
Steel roofing *(Jan. 1958=100)*	104.7	104.7	105.4	106.5	106.5	106.5	([2])	100.0	105.7	+ 1
Corrugated aluminum roofing *(Jan. 1958=100)*	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	99.4	([2])	100.0	96.3	+ 3
Machinery and motive products:										
Elevators and escalators	139.7	139.7	140.0	140.0	140.0	140.0	135.4	140.7	139.0	+ 1
Fans and blowers, except portable	182.2	182.2	182.2	182.2	182.2	182.2	174.6	180.2	183.5	- 1
Nonmetallic minerals products used in construction:										
Flat glass:										
Plate glass	145.0	145.0	145.0	145.0	145.0	145.0	145.7	145.7	144.3	+ 1
Window glass	145.3	145.3	145.3	145.3	145.3	145.3	145.9	145.8	145.3	0
Concrete ingredients	140.4	140.4	140.4	140.4	140.4	141.9	134.6	138.9	140.2	+ 1
Sand, gravel, and crushed stone	130.0	130.1	130.1	130.2	130.2	130.5	124.7	128.8	129.7	+ 1
Portland cement	152.2	152.1	152.1	152.1	152.1	155.0	145.9	150.4	152.2	+ 2
Concrete products	129.7	130.2	130.3	130.3	[r]130.4	130.7	125.6	127.6	128.6	+ 2
Building block	117.8	118.1	118.6	118.6	118.6	118.8	117.4	119.2	116.7	+ 2
Concrete pipe	159.2	159.2	159.2	159.2	160.3	160.3	148.4	149.1	155.3	+ 3
Ready-mixed concrete *(Jan. 1958=100)*	101.6	102.0	102.0	102.0	[r]102.0	102.3	([2])	100.0	101.0	+ 1
Structural clay products	139.4	139.5	139.4	139.7	139.9	140.5	134.6	135.7	137.7	+ 2
Building brick	139.2	139.4	139.4	139.4	139.9	140.2	134.7	135.4	137.9	+ 2
Clay tile	130.7	130.7	130.7	131.3	131.3	132.5	127.3	128.5	130.1	+ 2
Clay sewer pipe	165.6	165.6	164.8	164.8	164.8	164.8	153.7	158.2	159.4	+ 3
Gypsum products	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	127.1	127.1	133.1	0
Lath	128.6	128.6	128.6	128.6	128.6	128.6	123.8	123.8	128.6	0
Wallboard	130.4	130.4	130.4	130.4	130.4	130.4	124.9	124.9	130.4	0
Plaster	144.6	144.6	144.6	144.6	144.6	144.6	136.2	136.2	144.6	0
Prepared asphalt roofing	111.9	110.8	110.8	113.6	113.6	113.6	111.2	124.6	118.5	- 4
Other nonmetallic minerals used in construction: [1]	136.9	136.9	136.9	136.9	136.9	137.5	126.6	134.0	134.6	+ 2
Insulation materials	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9	100.3	130.8	103.5	- 1
Asbestos cement shingles	167.0	167.0	167.0	167.0	167.0	168.4	149.8	160.8	160.8	+ 5
Miscellaneous products:										
Kitchen cabinets, metal, base only	151.6	151.6	152.7	152.7	152.7	148.1	142.0	151.2	151.6	- 2
Linoleum, inlaid	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.5	137.6	130.8	128.6	129.4	+ 6
Asphalt floor tile	98.4	100.4	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.5	106.3	95.3	98.4	+ 3
Rubber floor tile	114.9	114.9	114.9	114.9	114.9	114.9	113.0	114.9	114.9	0

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. [1] Includes items not shown separately. [2] Not available. [3] Change of less than one-half of 1 percent. [r] Revised.

Table E-3: Wholesale Prices of Selected Construction Materials

Commodity	Unit	1959		1958
		Dec.	Nov.	Dec.
LUMBER				
Douglas fir:				
Dimension, construction, 25% standard, 2"x4", RL., green, S4S, mixed dimension c/l, f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	$72.041	$69.580	$64.729
Boards, construction, 25% standard, RL., green, S4S, 1"x8", loose, mixed c/l of boards and dimension, f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	66.699	66.689	59.998
Timbers, construction, 8"x8" to 12"x12", RL., rough or S4S, green, c/l or mixed cars, f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	81.732	80.364	68.719
Southern pine:				
Dimension, No. 2, 2" x 4" x 16', S4S, dried, SL., f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	91.249	90.964	87.523
Boards, No. 2, 1"x6"xRL., S4S, dried, SL., c/l or mixed cars, f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	82.274	82.273	78.181
*Ponderosa pine boards, No. 3, 1"x12", RL., S4S, dry, c/l or mixed cars, f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	75.500	75.660	.....
Oak, red, flooring, select, plain, 25/32" thick, 2-1/4" face, bundled, c/l, f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	179.216	179.216	170.740
Maple flooring, 2d grade, 25/32"x2-1/4" face, SL, c/1, f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	207.657	210.192	210.417
MILLWORK				
Door, flush type, interior, hardwood face, veneer, premium grade, as per CS-200-55, 2'6"x6'8"x1-3/8", f.o.b. factory, c/l freight allowed	Each	7.934	7.934	7.822
Window unit, wood, double hung, Ponderosa pine, 2'4"x4'6", with frame sash, glazing, weather stripping and sash balance as per CS-190-53, mixed c/l, f.o.b. factory	Each	14.221	14.221	12.987
PLYWOOD				
Douglas fir, interior, grade A-D, 1/4"x48"x96", 3 ply, f.o.b. mill	M sq. ft.	65.304	60.679	72.251
*Douglas fir, interior, grade C-D, 5/16"x48"x96", 5 ply, f.o.b. mill	M sq. ft.	89.931	85.904	.....
Plywood, birch, standard panel, grade 1-3 or 1-4, type II glue, 3 ply 1/4" thick, 48"x96", c/1, f.o.b. factory	M sq. ft.	213.088	213.088	214.390
PREPARED PAINT				
Latex, water-thinned, inside, first grade, delivered	Gallon	3.295	3.295	2.743
Varnish, floor, first grade, delivered	Gallon	4.138	4.138	4.126
Enamel, white or colors, gloss, first grade, delivered	Gallon	5.127	5.127	5.133
Inside, flat, white, first grade, delivered	Gallon	3.401	3.401	3.396
Outside, white or colors, first grade, delivered	Gallon	4.797	4.797	4.803
METAL PRODUCTS				
Structural shapes, carbon steel, 6"x4"x1/2" angles, 30' long, ASTM spec. A-7, base quantity, f.o.b. mill	100 lb.	6.167	6.167	6.167
Bars, reinforcing, carbon steel, 3/4" round x 30' long with 10% shorts, ASTM spec. A-15, 57T, base quantity, f.o.b. mill	100 lb.	6.385	6.385	6.385
Sheets, galvanized, carbon steel, 24 gage x 30" wide x 96" long, commercial coating, base chemistry, base packaging, base quantity, f.o.b. mill	100 lb.	8.765	r8.765	8.695
Pipe, standard, black, carbon steel, buttweld, threaded and coupled, 1-1/4" nominal, random lengths c/1, wt. 228 lbs. per 100', f.o.b. mill	100 ft.	19.905	19.905	19.903
Pipe, standard, galvanized, carbon steel, buttweld, threaded and coupled, 1-1/4" nominal, random lengths c/1, wt. 228 lbs. per 100', f.o.b. mill	100 ft.	23.585	23.585	23.583
Nails, wire, carbon steel, 8d common, c/1, f.o.b. mill	100 lb.	9.825	9.825	9.828
Soil pipe, cast iron, 4", single hub, extra heavy, f.o.b. foundry	5' length	3.745	3.745	3.617
Copper water tubing, type L, 3/4" size, .045" wall thickness, shipped in 60' coils, 10,000' lots or more, f.o.b. mill, freight allowed	Foot	.288	.288	.270
Building wire, type RH-RW, size 12, solid, single braid, f.o.b. destination, or freight prepaid or allowed on specified amounts	M ft.	19.263	19.263	16.380
Insect screening, aluminum, 18x14 mesh, 30" wide, c/1, f.o.b. factory	100 sq. ft.	5.890	5.890	5.890

See footnotes at end of table.

Table E-3: Wholesale Prices of Selected Construction Materials--Continued

Commodity	Unit	1959		1958
		Dec.	Nov.	Dec.
PLUMBING EQUIPMENT				
Bathtub, 5', enameled iron, recessed, f.o.b. factory, freight allowed	*Each*	$55.757	$55.179	$50.725
Lavatory, 20"x18" and 19"x17", enameled iron, f.o.b. plant, freight allowed	*Each*	13.551	13.382	12.422
Water closet, vitreous china, closed coupled, reverse trap, f.o.b. plant, freight allowed	*Each*	24.142	23.754	21.970
Sink, 32"x21", enameled steel, acid resisting, 2-compartment, f.o.b. plant, freight allowed	*Each*	12.711	12.711	13.130
HEATING EQUIPMENT				
Convectors, nonferrous, free standing, average steam rating 40.8 to 43.0, f.o.b. factory, freight allowed	*Sq. ft.*	.479	.466	.469
Furnace, warm air:				
Steel, forced air, oil fired, with burner, bonnet output 90,000-115,000 BTU, f.o.b. factory, freight allowance	*Each*	242.910	242.910	245.632
** Steel, forced air, gas fired, input rating 85,000-110,000 BTU, f.o.b. factory, freight allowance	*Each*	150.556	151.676	.....
Furnace, floor, gas fired, manual controls, input rating 40,000-50,000 BTU, f.o.b. factory	*Each*	(1)	61.925	58.283
Oil burner, mechanical forced draft, 1½-3 gal. per hr., f.o.b. factory	*Each*	111.615	111.615	113.976
Water heater, gas fired, automatic, 1-year guarantee, 30-gal. steel storage tank, f.o.b. factory, freight allowed	*Each*	(1)	(1)	(1)
NONMETALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS				
Sand, construction, f.o.b. plant	*Ton*	1.345	1.345	1.314
Gravel, for concrete, 1-1/2" maximum, f.o.b. plant	*Ton*	1.623	1.623	1.601
Crushed stone, for concrete, 1-1/2" maximum, f.o.b. plant	*Ton*	1.672	1.672	1.676
Building blocks, concrete, lightweight aggregate, 8"x8"x16", f.o.b. plant	*Each*	.194	.194	.192
Building brick, clay, f.o.b. plant	*Thousand*	31.869	31.763	31.237
Partition tile, clay, scored, 4"x12"x12", 3-cell, 16 lbs., f.o.b. plant	*Thousand*	138.087	138.087	137.031
Lath, gypsum, 3/8"x16"x48", f.o.b. plant, freight equalized	*M sq. ft.*	26.174	26.174	26.012
Wallboard, gypsum, 3/8"x48", varying lengths, f.o.b. plant, freight equalized	*M sq. ft.*	34.463	34.463	34.300
Shingles, asphalt, strip, thick square butt, 210 lbs., f.o.b. factory, freight allowance	*Square*	5.679	5.679	5.906
Siding shingles, asbestos cement, f.o.b. plant, freight equalized	*Square*	12.277	12.277	11.917

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Beginning with January 1959, prices not comparable with those for previous periods because of a change in specification. **Beginning with November 1959, prices not comparable with those for previous periods because of a change in specification. [1] Not available. [r] Revised

Table E-4: Indexes of Union Hourly Wage Rates for Selected Building Trades

(1947-49 = 100)

Period	All trades	Bricklayers	Carpenters	Electricians	Painters	Plasterers	Plumbers	Building laborers
1950: July 1	110.7	111.6	110.1	111.5	109.6	113.0	107.8	112.4
1951: July 1	117.8	116.3	117.4	120.0	116.8	118.5	114.2	120.4
1952: July 1	125.1	126.2	124.6	126.8	124.4	125.3	121.0	128.6
1953: July 1	131.6	130.0	131.1	132.0	130.5	130.1	125.4	138.4
1954: July 1	136.4	134.2	135.3	135.9	134.5	132.5	132.3	144.4
1955: July 1	141.2	137.8	140.3	139.0	139.9	136.5	135.5	150.9
1956: July 1	147.7	144.0	146.2	146.6	145.5	141.7	141.5	159.5
1957: July 1	155.3	149.6	153.9	153.9	153.2	146.9	149.3	169.5
1958: July 1	162.4	154.6	161.1	162.1	158.7	151.6	155.6	177.9
1959: July 1	170.3	161.4	169.1	167.5	164.9	156.6	164.0	189.7
1959: Jan. 2	* 164.0	NOT AVAILABLE						
Apr. 1	* 165.0							
Oct. 1	* 171.0							
1960: Jan. 4	* 172.0							

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. * Estimated.

Table E-5: Union Hourly Wage Scales[1] for Selected Building Trades for 100 Cities

(As of January 4, 1960)

City	Bricklayers	Carpenters	Electricians	Painters	Plasterers	Plumbers	Building laborers
ALL PLACES:							
Estimated average rate	$4.07	$3.65	$3.90	$3.44	$3.94	$3.92	$2.68
Range in rate levels	2.75–4.70	2.25–4.40	2.63–4.60	1.75–3.85	2.63–4.70	2.90–4.45	1.20–3.65
Cents-per-hour increase, Oct. 1, 1959–Jan. 4, 1960	*1.6*	*1.1*	*4.5*	*1.9*	*1.5*	*1.6*	*1.7*
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	•$4.050	$3.275	$3.550	•$3.050	$3.500	$3.850	$2.175
Atlanta, Ga.	•3.900	•3.250	[2] •3.750	3.250	•3.375	3.700	•1.900
Baltimore, Md.	4.100	3.500	3.750	3.125	3.800	‡3.745	2.150
Birmingham, Ala.	3.950	3.150	3.650	3.150	3.270	3.580	1.900
Boise, Idaho	• 3.850	3.100	3.600	3.000	3.150	3.500	•2.550
Boston, Mass.	3.800	3.550	3.900	3.225	3.650	3.800	2.650
Buffalo, N. Y.	•3.915	• 3.935	4.150	• 3.550	• 3.860	• 3.775	•2.935
Burlington, Vt.	3.750	2.750	3.000	1.750	3.750	3.000	2.200
Butte, Mont.	3.750	3.125	3.550	• 3.250	•3.500	‡3.650	2.550
Charleston, S. C.	2.750	2.750	3.100	2.000	2.750	3.400	1.250
Charleston, W. Va.	4.000	•3.625	3.775	3.000	3.500	3.800	2.425
Charlotte, N. C.	•3.200	2.400	3.000	([3])	2.625	• 3.250	•1.445
Chattanooga, Tenn.	3.875	3.200	3.500	2.950	3.400	3.600	2.000
Cheyenne, Wyo.	3.750	3.050	3.430	3.000	3.250	3.400	• 2.120
Chicago, Ill.	4.075	3.750	4.100	3.600	3.950	3.950	3.025
Cincinnati, Ohio	‡3.900	3.725	3.920	3.300	3.725	3.850	2.750
Cleveland, Ohio	3.965	3.990	4.050	3.605	3.990	3.890	3.250
Columbia, S. C.	2.750	• 2.250	• 3.150	2.500	2.750	3.250	([3])
Columbus, Ohio	• 4.010	• 3.540	3.700	3.200	• 3.650	• 3.750	2.560
Dallas, Tex.	• 4.000	3.350	3.500	• 3.250	3.750	3.575	1.800
Dayton, Ohio	• 4.020	• 3.700	• 3.950	3.350	• 3.700	3.800	• 2.585
Denver, Colo.	3.900	3.500	[4] 3.750	3.150	3.700	3.800	2.250
Des Moines, Iowa	4.075	3.400	[5] 3.650	3.150	3.525	3.685	2.650
Detroit, Mich.	‡3.900	3.550	3.900	3.400	‡3.660	3.835	2.800
Duluth, Minn.	3.670	3.120	3.550	3.100	3.450	3.700	2.520
El Paso, Tex.	3.850	3.250	3.550	2.800	3.375	3.650	1.800
Erie, Pa.	4.000	3.540	3.775	3.150	3.600	3.775	2.600
Evansville, Ind.	3.725	3.250	3.620	3.000	3.720	3.600	2.350
Fargo, N. Dak.	3.600	2.670	3.100	2.600	3.400	3.050	2.000
Grand Rapids, Mich.	4.100	3.400	3.560	2.950	3.500	3.700	2.600
Hartford, Conn.	3.850	3.450	4.025	3.270	3.850	3.770	2.650
Houston, Tex.	4.000	3.440	•3.925	3.225	• 3.687	3.525	• 2.050
Indianapolis, Ind.	3.925	3.450	3.750	3.400	3.700	3.700	2.450
Jackson, Miss.	3.500	2.950	3.300	2.750	3.000	3.550	1.450
Jacksonville, Fla.	3.600	3.150	3.650	2.800	3.350	3.500	([3])
Kansas City, Mo.	3.950	3.500	3.750	3.425	3.750	3.800	2.455
Knoxville, Tenn.	3.800	3.100	3.400	2.800	3.400	3.500	1.900
Lansing, Mich.	4.000	3.430	3.680	3.180	3.880	3.750	2.630
Las Vegas, Nev.	4.350	3.800	4.200	3.650	4.350	4.225	3.050
Little Rock, Ark.	• 3.700	• 3.200	3.375	2.750	3.400	3.350	• 1.750
Los Angeles, Calif.	4.000	3.600	[6] 4.224	• 3.660	4.125	4.080	2.880
Louisville, Ky.	3.875	3.500	3.750	3.325	3.500	•3.750	2.450
Madison, Wis.	3.700	3.250	3.800	3.140	3.500	3.400	2.700
Manchester, N. H.	3.850	3.180	3.250	2.505	3.850	3.425	2.500
Memphis, Tenn.	3.800	3.100	‡3.575	3.000	3.350	3.560	1.675
Miami, Fla.	3.770	3.400	3.650	3.370	3.770	3.600	1.770
Milwaukee, Wis.	3.720	3.470	3.570	3.220	[7] 3.480	3.580	2.690
Minneapolis, Minn.	3.875	3.450	3.550	3.240	• 3.500	‡3.570	2.700
Mobile, Ala.	‡3.800	3.150	3.650	• 3.150	3.500	3.800	1.840
Montgomery, Ala.	3.250	2.750	3.100	2.750	• 3.000	3.350	1.200

See footnotes at end of table.

Table E-5: Union Hourly Wage Scales[1] for Selected Building Trades for 100 Cities–Con.

(As of January 4, 1960)

City	Bricklayers	Carpenters	Electricians	Painters	Plasterers	Plumbers	Building laborers
Nashville, Tenn.	$3.750	$3.050	*$3.425	$3.050	*$3.300	$3.600	*$1.750
Newark, N. J.	4.500	4.300	4.250	3.850	4.500	4.250	3.450
New Haven, Conn.	3.750	3.450	*3.925	3.250	3.750	3.750	2.700
New Orleans, La.	*3.675	*3.200	*3.625	2.750	*3.195	*3.600	*1.850
New York, N. Y.	4.700	4.400	*4.150	3.500	4.700	4.450	3.650
Norfolk, Va.	*3.750	2.750	3.425	2.960	3.375	3.450	1.580
Oakland, Calif.	4.000	3.550	[6]4.052	3.500	3.840	*4.350	2.865
Oklahoma City, Okla.	4.000	*3.275	3.625	3.000	*3.625	3.680	2.200
Omaha, Nebr.	3.800	3.400	[4]3.725	3.000	3.600	3.650	2.325
Peoria, Ill.	4.125	3.700	3.900	3.400	3.975	3.950	3.050
Philadelphia, Pa.	4.100	3.785	4.375	3.325	4.150	4.000	2.500
Phoenix, Ariz.	4.000	3.600	4.000	3.180	3.960	4.050	2.540
Pittsburgh, Pa.	4.300	3.775	4.600	3.575	*4.075	4.000	2.575
Portland, Maine	3.500	2.850	3.300	2.200	3.250	3.350	2.200
Portland, Oreg.	3.970	3.280	3.700	*3.400	*3.780	*3.800	*2.890
Providence, R. I.	3.925	3.250	3.550	2.950	3.775	3.500	2.525
Raleigh, N. C.	*3.000	*2.325	2.625	*2.000	2.750	*2.900	1.250
Reading, Pa.	3.800	3.200	3.700	2.800	3.450	3.450	2.260
Richmond, Va.	3.625	2.750	3.275	2.350	*3.230	3.400	1.580
Rochester, N. Y.	3.935	3.650	*3.920	3.400	3.935	3.520	2.815
Rock Island, Ill. (Dist.)[8]	3.900	3.260	3.800	3.100	3.550	3.500	2.630
St. Louis, Mo.	4.050	3.725	4.110	*3.690	3.800	*4.000	2.775
St. Paul, Minn.	3.875	3.450	3.500	3.300	3.450	3.620	2.700
Salt Lake City, Utah	3.820	3.150	*3.650	‡2.940	3.625	‡3.650	2.275
San Antonio, Tex.	3.625	*3.125	3.500	2.750	3.625	*3.635	*1.525
San Diego, Calif.	4.200	3.600	4.350	*3.540	4.025	4.080	2.880
San Francisco, Calif.	4.250	3.550	[6]4.052	3.500	3.790	4.140	2.865
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	*4.050	3.275	3.550	*3.050	3.500	3.850	2.175
Savannah, Ga.	3.500	3.100	3.450	2.625	2.750	*3.550	1.650
Schenectady, N. Y.	3.700	3.400	3.900	3.000	3.700	3.650	2.600
Scranton, Pa.	3.750	3.175	3.500	2.625	3.650	3.400	2.450
Seattle, Wash.	4.150	3.320	3.800	*3.515	*3.720	3.810	*3.000
Shreveport, La.	*3.900	3.000	3.600	2.900	3.500	3.450	1.700
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	3.700	*2.825	3.300	2.480	3.125	3.500	*2.025
South Bend, Ind.	3.900	3.300	3.650	3.000	3.360	3.650	2.475
Spokane, Wash.	*4.120	3.320	*3.800	3.230	3.630	*3.870	*2.750
Springfield, Mass.	*3.750	3.350	3.575	3.050	*3.750	*3.750	2.450
Syracuse, N. Y.	3.900	3.520	4.000	*3.200	3.775	3.630	2.750
Tampa, Fla.	3.500	3.150	*3.650	2.750	3.500	3.400	1.575
Toledo, Ohio	3.930	3.820	3.900	3.540	3.820	*3.950	2.940
Trenton, N. J.	4.100	3.900	*4.600	3.500	4.100	4.250	2.750
Tulsa, Okla.	4.000	3.300	*4.010	3.200	*3.625	3.750	2.300
Washington, D. C.	*4.150	*3.657	4.200	3.590	3.850	4.160	2.425
Wichita, Kan.	3.850	*3.200	*3.800	2.875	3.500	*3.900	2.300
Wilmington, Del.	3.925	3.700	*4.125	3.200	3.800	*3.950	2.150
Worcester, Mass.	3.800	3.550	3.550	3.145	3.800	*3.550	2.650
York, Pa.	3.500	2.950	3.500	2.550	3.350	3.450	1.975
Youngstown, Ohio	3.955	3.675	3.875	3.415	3.855	3.690	*2.810

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. * Represents an increase in rates between October 1, 1959 and January 4, 1960. ‡Corrected data. [1] These scales represent the minimum wage rates (excluding holidays and vacation payments regularly made or credited to the worker each pay period) agreed upon through collective bargaining between employers and unions. [2] Excludes 10 cents vacation allowance which is included in negotiated scale. [3] No union scale in effect on survey date. [4] Excludes 15 cents vacation allowance which is included in negotiated scale. [5] Excludes 7 1/2 cents vacation allowance which is included in negotiated scale. [6] Excludes 4 percent vacation allowance which is included in negotiated scale. [7] Excludes 7 cents vacation allowance which is included in negotiated scale. [8] Includes Rock Island and Moline, Ill., and Davenport, Iowa.

Part F--Materials Output

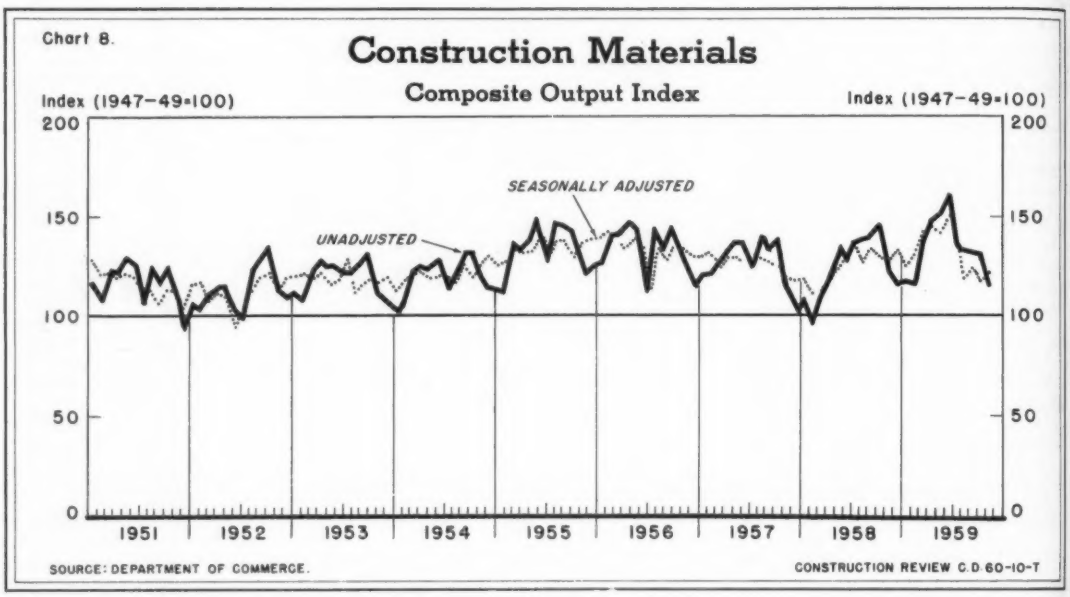


Table F-1: Construction Materials: Indexes of Output (Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted)

(Monthly average 1947-49=100)

Materials group	Monthly indexes											
	Unadjusted							Seasonally adjusted				
	Annual average		1958		1959			1958		1959		
	1957	1958	Oct.	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Oct.	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Composite	**125.7**	**125.5**	**146.5**	**r120.6**	**r130.7**	**116.1**	**(1)**	**129.7**	**r 126.2**	**r115.1**	**122.0**	**(1)**
Lumber and wood products	115.7	121.9	145.0	119.8	r150.8	r130.3	129.8	129.1	126.1	r133.8	r137.3	155.1
Millwork	118.8	108.4	138.9	119.3	126.0	92.5	78.1	120.7	126.4	108.5	98.0	93.3
Paint, varnish, and lacquer	117.4	124.9	129.1	107.5	131.8	109.8	108.0	123.7	124.7	125.2	128.0	136.0
Portland cement	148.5	155.1	196.5	167.7	186.2	156.1	144.2	170.3	168.2	160.8	156.7	153.2
Asphalt products	96.5	102.6	120.3	83.1	147.7	r81.0	65.0	95.0	94.9	116.2	93.5	103.0
Heating and plumbing equipment	120.0	127.2	174.0	130.9	176.3	125.2	(1)	135.9	133.6	137.5	127.6	(1)
Iron and steel products	143.0	123.7	134.2	112.1	65.3	87.7	(1)	122.0	113.6	59.2	88.7	(1)
Clay construction products	133.2	132.3	159.5	138.4	r168.4	150.8	(1)	140.3	134.1	r146.8	145.6	(1)
	Quarterly indexes (Unadjusted)											
	Annual average		1958		1959							
	1957	1958	3d qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2d qtr.	3d qtr.					
Gypsum products	154.4	171.7	193.1	183.4	177.4	216.8	228.7					
Plumbing fixtures	114.1	117.3	r 111.3	129.1	136.7	152.7	145.3					

Source: Table compiled by the Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by various Government agencies and by private firms as shown in notes to the tables following in Part F. [r] Revised. [1] Not available.

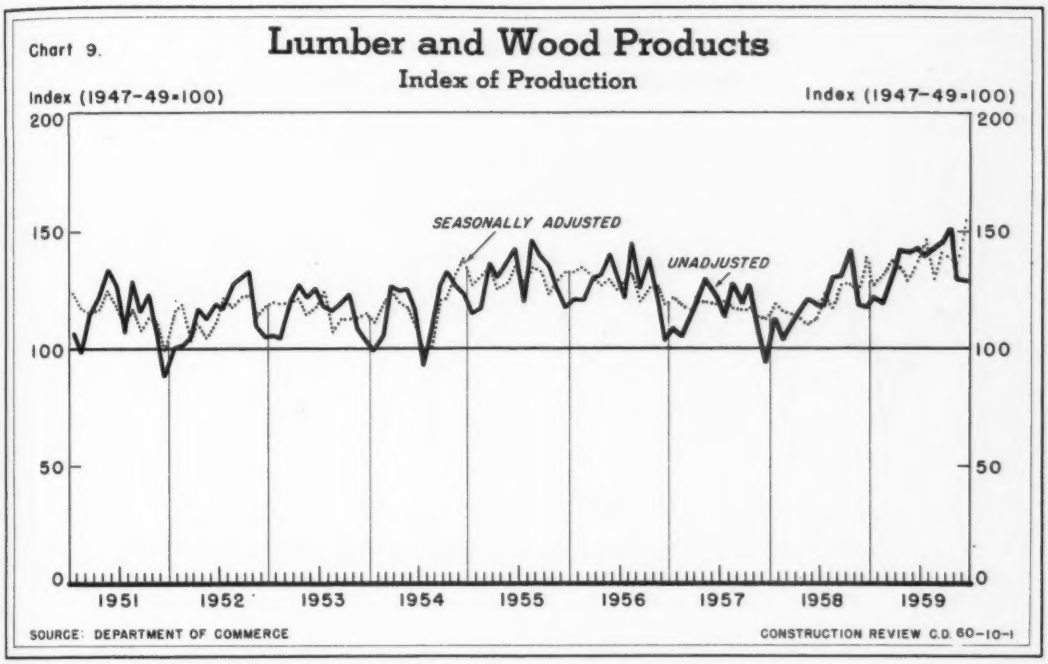


Table F-2: Lumber and Wood Products: Production, Shipments, and Stocks

Period	Softwood lumber [1] (Million board feet)			Hardwood flooring [1] (Thousand board feet)			Douglas fir plywood [2] (Million square feet)	Insulating boards [3] (Tons)	Hardboard [3] (Tons)
	Production	Shipments	Stocks*	Production	Shipments	Stocks*	Production		
1947-49 average	28,252	27,656	4,485	812,365	789,437	44,455	1,802	766,269	294,214
Year: 1957	26,758	26,952	5,894	953,706	947,023	107,028	5,379	989,059	568,522
1958	27,381	27,665	5,613	927,294	922,789	99,111	r6,340	1,026,790	608,623
1959	29,709	29,582	5,766	1,034,098	1,022,299	95,470	7,752	1,123,853	837,977
12 months ending:									
September 1959	29,450	29,680	.....	1,020,068	1,012,653	.....	r 7,466	1,131,765	801,229
October 1959	29,403	29,492	.....	1,021,027	1,010,181	.....	7,571	1,133,318	822,941
November 1959	29,541	29,489	.....	1,026,972	1,012,776	.....	7,666	r1,128,011	r 833,261
December 1959	29,709	29,582	.....	1,034,098	1,022,299	.....	7,752	1,123,853	837,977
1958: December	2,219	2,173	5,613	74,041	63,694	99,111	r523	75,941	54,833
1959: January	2,152	2,148	5,617	78,269	77,603	95,918	623	84,087	61,270
February	2,134	2,129	5,622	73,919	79,666	96,093	592	81,021	63,813
March	2,418	2,554	5,486	80,802	86,139	81,704	614	95,713	66,479
April	2,575	2,724	5,336	89,563	93,293	76,489	693	107,341	71,202
May	2,578	2,678	5,236	88,494	89,622	75,266	675	100,510	73,315
June	2,674	2,711	5,198	92,372	93,574	73,959	654	104,712	74,022
July	2,556	2,650	5,106	93,053	89,332	75,079	552	101,855	73,329
August	2,571	2,573	5,101	89,749	89,446	75,307	689	100,273	77,834
September	2,694	2,556	5,239	92,346	90,570	76,548	642	100,745	73,738
October	2,671	2,518	5,420	93,985	87,322	82,277	742	99,084	78,422
November	2,299	2,075	5,643	80,379	72,515	87,645	666	r 76,729	65,004
December	2,387	2,266	5,766	81,167	73,217	95,470	610	71,783	59,549
	Percent change								
December, 1958-59	+ 8	+4	+3	+10	+15	-4	+17	-5	+ 9
Year, 1958-59	+ 9	+7	.....	+12	+11	.....	+22	+9	+38

*As of end of period. Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA). Sources: [1] National Lumber Manufacturers Association. [2] Douglas Fir Plywood Association. Monthly data are estimated from quarterly totals. [3] Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. rRevised.

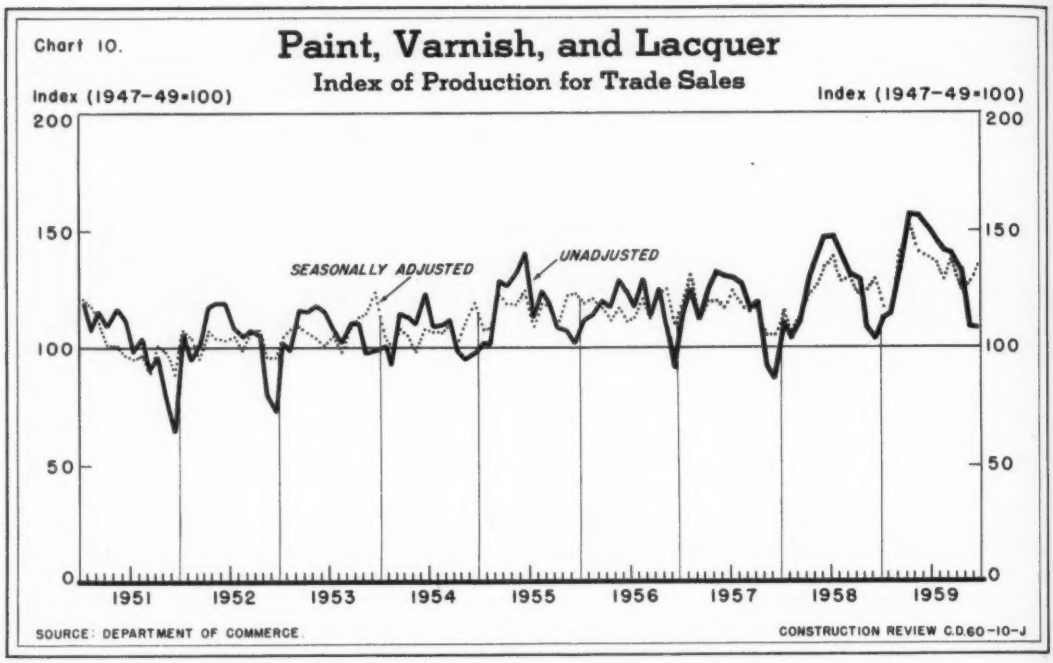


Table F-3: Shipments of Millwork Products and Production of Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

Period	Shipments (Thousands of units)				Production for trade sales (Thousands of gallons)
	Ponderosa pine doors[1]	Hardwood doors[1]	Sash[1]	Exterior frames[1]	Paint, varnish, & lacquer[2]
1947-49 average	[3] 3,768	[3] 3,298	[3] 11,043	[3] 4,186	266,701
Year: 1957	2,028	5,611	9,887	5,273	313,128
1958	1,919	4,439	9,666	5,678	333,100
1959	2,474	4,613	11,049	7,118	356,700
12 months ending:					
September 1959	2,523	4,840	11,645	7,231	354,500
October 1959	2,534	4,753	11,571	7,277	355,100
November 1959	2,516	4,657	11,327	7,181	355,600
December 1959	2,474	4,613	11,049	7,118	356,700
1958: December	187	298	892	401	22,900
1959: January	167	433	789	465	25,200
February	228	368	799	458	25,400
March	202	402	856	516	30,300
April	241	400	987	672	35,000
May	226	413	1,071	777	34,700
June	223	455	1,075	785	33,500
July	190	333	946	636	32,400
August	230	436	1,053	755	31,400
September	228	450	1,032	686	31,100
October	221	377	1,059	623	29,300
November	173	292	768	408	24,400
December	145	254	614	338	24,000
	Percent change				
December, 1958-59	- 23	- 15	- 31	- 16	+ 5
Year, 1958-59	+ 29	+ 4	+ 14	+ 25	+ 7

Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA). Sources: [1] National Wood Work Manufacturers Association (whose data are from member firms only and are not adjusted to represent full coverage). [2] Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [3] Production. Beginning in January 1959 data for shipments only have been available. Special tabulations prepared by the source agency indicate only minor differences between production and shipments. See NOTE to this table in the April 1959 issue.

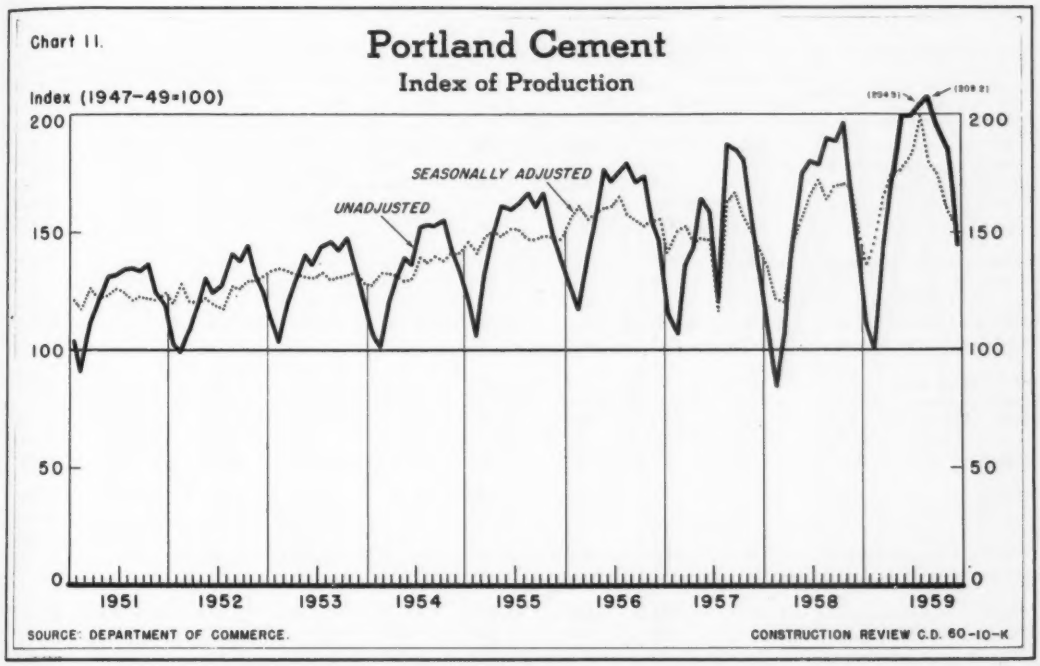


Table F-4: Portland Cement, and Asphalt and Gypsum Products: Production, Shipments, and Stocks

Period	Production (Thousands of barrels) Portland cement [1]	Shipments (Thousands of barrels) Portland cement [1]	Stocks* (Thousands of barrels) Portland cement [1]	Shipments (Thousands of squares) Asphalt prepared roofing [2]	Asphalt siding [2]	Asphalt insulated brick siding [2]	Asphalt and tar saturated felts [2]	Shipments ** (Million square feet) Gypsum board [1]	Gypsum lath [1]
1947-49 average	200,607	199,306	11,922	61,252	3,365	2,811	17,087	2,478	2,076
Year: 1957	297,801	291,741	28,550	53,326	1,036	1,764	30,761	4,505	2,224
1958	r311,319	309,650	r30,800	58,228	1,040	1,616	31,840	5,185	2,153
1959	338,529	337,950	31,328	59,821	952	1,516	34,252	.....	.....
12 months ending:									
September 1959	341,659	341,086	.....	58,049	986	1,588	33,016	6,261	2,360
October 1959	339,939	336,729	.....	59,424	978	1,545	33,982	.....	.....
November 1959	338,008	334,190	.....	59,331	958	r1,525	34,011	.....	.....
December 1959	338,529	337,950	.....	59,821	952	1,516	34,252	.....	.....
1958: December	23,590	16,817	30,459	2,391	58	68	1,813		
1959: January	18,604	14,544	34,798	2,698	54	76	1,964		
February	16,710	14,943	36,605	3,365	67	69	2,223	1,393	497
March	24,329	23,250	37,759	6,950	110	107	4,032		
April	29,093	30,423	36,381	3,985	53	143	2,672		
May	33,428	33,278	36,528	4,749	62	159	2,794	1,681	638
June	33,455	36,361	33,621	5,563	69	156	3,116		
July	34,182	37,370	30,417	6,163	88	176	3,403		
August	34,800	37,111	28,104	5,916	87	168	2,918	1,767	683
September	32,590	35,351	25,341	6,525	109	165	3,183		
October	31,127	32,523	23,912	7,255	124	145	3,671		
November	26,100	22,219	27,794	3,771	77	r93	2,222	([3])	([3])
December	24,111	20,577	31,328	2,881	52	59	2,054		
	Percent change								
December, 1958-59	+2	+22	+2	+20	-10	-13	+13	.....	.....
Year, 1958-59	+9	+ 9	.....	+ 3	- 8	- 6	+ 8	.....	.....

*As of end of period. **Data reported on a quarterly basis. Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA). Sources: [1] Department of Interior, Bureau of Mines. [2] Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [3] Not yet available. [r] Revised.

Table F-5: Portland Cement: Destination of Shipments, by State

(Thousands of barrels)

State	1959			Calendar year			12 months ending--		
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1956	1957	1958	October 1959	November 1959	Dec. 1959
Alabama	385	327	384	4,935	4,627	4,768	5,072	4,969	5,019
Arizona	366	262	341	2,621	2,778	3,608	3,894	3,863	3,858
Arkansas	251	162	137	1,841	1,684	2,125	2,571	2,580	2,634
California	3,543	3,045	2,809	35,854	32,910	34,076	38,617	38,799	38,648
Colorado	320	274	303	3,703	4,027	4,183	4,318	4,296	4,315
Connecticut	320	235	169	4,325	5,188	3,206	3,123	3,100	3,132
Delaware	111	64	42	1,086	905	861	1,123	1,107	1,112
District of Columbia	129	97	109	1,327	1,172	1,524	1,635	1,604	1,609
Florida	1,179	1,083	1,163	9,499	9,985	11,397	13,294	13,344	13,547
Georgia	465	465	450	5,381	4,675	5,726	6,725	6,578	6,564
Idaho	120	79	60	1,074	959	1,453	1,304	1,268	1,231
Illinois	1,794	931	1,081	16,719	16,238	19,388	17,948	17,545	18,133
Indiana	944	467	468	9,181	7,045	7,328	8,558	8,436	8,700
Iowa	909	230	252	6,774	5,810	7,749	7,679	7,506	7,613
Kansas	571	447	466	6,963	4,980	6,396	6,886	6,781	6,887
Kentucky	460	284	202	3,509	3,281	3,074	4,091	4,114	4,201
Louisiana	760	719	663	8,303	7,585	8,043	8,852	8,918	8,908
Maine	111	57	39	978	964	956	1,126	1,097	1,105
Maryland	516	400	313	5,764	5,176	4,660	5,197	5,203	5,292
Massachusetts	406	365	329	5,848	4,922	4,762	4,545	4,506	4,597
Michigan	1,684	804	622	16,215	14,498	13,999	15,203	14,928	15,211
Minnesota	760	243	272	5,515	5,481	6,204	6,338	6,236	6,309
Mississippi	239	193	192	1,977	2,190	2,778	3,106	3,062	3,064
Missouri	994	554	512	7,646	6,851	7,637	8,744	8,687	8,827
Montana	131	52	55	1,405	1,377	1,394	1,424	1,412	1,427
Nebraska	477	219	207	3,352	2,651	3,833	3,983	3,921	3,980
Nevada	59	66	54	616	554	568	756	778	781
New Hampshire	78	57	51	926	637	584	664	666	685
New Jersey	864	636	508	9,428	7,952	7,902	8,670	8,592	8,668
New Mexico	228	182	172	2,086	2,206	2,430	3,206	3,194	3,107
New York	2,083	1,459	1,238	20,400	19,175	19,213	19,776	19,760	20,295
North Carolina	461	538	473	4,384	4,647	4,441	5,299	5,395	5,639
North Dakota	130	31	25	1,294	1,930	1,657	2,027	1,999	2,011
Ohio	2,238	1,240	912	17,554	17,306	16,186	18,951	18,812	19,313
Oklahoma	418	352	375	4,815	4,917	5,131	5,490	5,364	5,373
Oregon	272	193	197	2,565	2,532	2,593	2,792	2,843	2,899
Pennsylvania	1,581	948	682	15,445	14,288	15,172	16,028	15,685	15,781
Rhode Island	48	40	38	819	762	818	658	626	638
South Carolina	201	224	230	2,359	2,010	2,204	2,539	2,546	2,612
South Dakota	189	52	74	1,374	1,071	1,392	1,654	1,621	1,665
Tennessee	494	332	301	4,843	4,153	4,288	5,107	5,072	5,139
Texas	1,941	1,627	1,597	20,953	18,892	22,322	24,132	23,920	23,708
Utah	230	180	128	2,010	1,791	2,118	2,184	2,217	2,210
Vermont	40	28	14	334	302	353	366	359	363
Virginia	612	459	388	5,419	5,436	5,180	6,199	6,200	6,356
Washington	503	314	326	4,677	5,078	6,355	6,003	5,866	5,737
West Virginia	207	123	92	1,937	2,269	1,986	2,126	2,063	2,081
Wisconsin	866	367	305	6,768	6,771	6,751	7,468	7,423	7,531
Wyoming	109	64	70	655	688	962	1,065	1,078	1,102

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by Department of Interior, Bureau of Mines. NOTE: Alaska and Hawaii have been omitted to avoid disclosure of individual company operations.

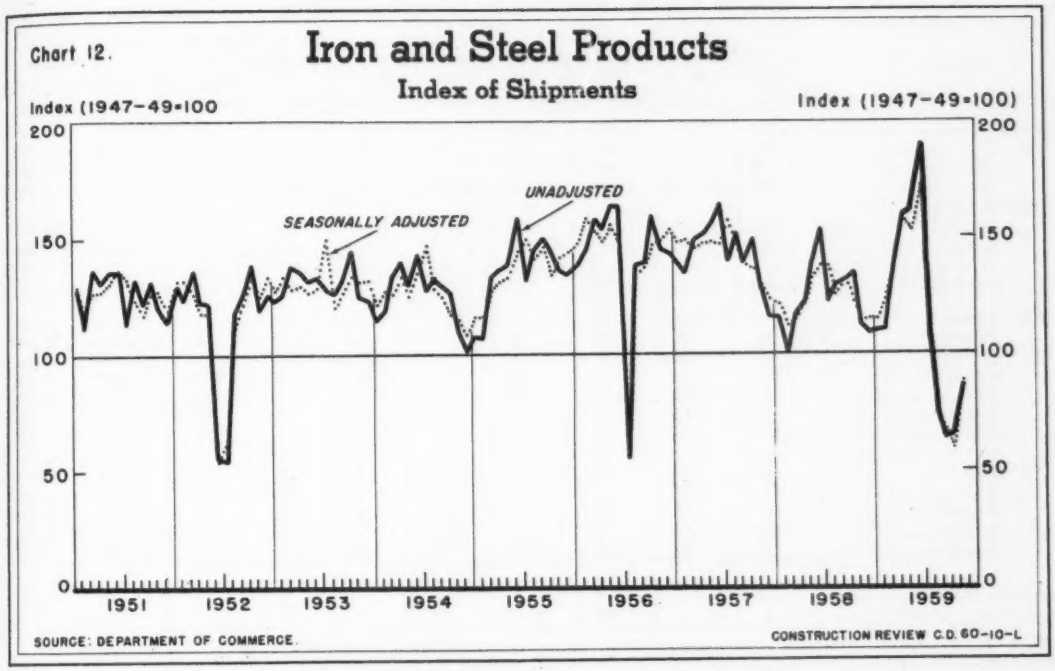


Table F-6: Iron and Steel Products: Shipments, Bookings, and Backlog

(Thousands of tons)

Period	Shipments									Shipments	Bookings	Backlog*
	Line pipe[1]	Concrete reinforcing bars[1]	Galvanized sheets[1]	Nails[1]	Piling[1]	Rails[1]	Cast-iron pipe[2]		Rigid steel conduit[3]	Fabricated structural steel[4]		
							Pressure	Soil				
1947-49 average	1,975	1,523	1,669	797	309	2,167	1,075	604	226	2,639	2,442	.....
Year: 1957	4,217	2,300	2,393	447	569	1,283	1,352	757	352	4,180	3,073	1,125
1958	2,608	2,034	2,827	418	440	580	1,278	789	327	3,664	2,773	1,135
1959	2,803	2,174	2,771	392	341	632	.....	....	295	2,904	3,223	1,194
12 months ending:												
August 1959	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	1,409	888	337	3,266	3,022	.....
September 1959	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	1,426	888	319	3,137	3,051	.....
October 1959	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	1,436	876	300	3,026	3,036	.....
November 1959	2,679	2,104	2,735	370	331	616	1,434	872	287	2,935	3,053	.....
December 1959	2,803	2,174	2,791	392	341	632	([5])	([5])	295	2,904	3,223	.....
1958: November	162	152	254	28	36	35	98	64	25	271	243	1,051
December	145	143	266	22	35	43	85	57	23	267	197	1,135
1959: January	222	134	279	30	30	56	76	58	29	224	236	1,107
February	227	150	282	31	24	76	76	56	23	216	294	1,150
March	307	228	317	43	35	103	108	90	21	260	255	1,146
April	433	280	329	46	49	83	130	84	26	291	295	1,202
May	446	256	317	51	54	105	142	76	29	294	242	1,151
June	477	380	350	61	61	104	161	85	38	365	291	1,108
July	184	142	181	20	23	43	133	80	33	239	259	1,117
August	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	146	80	25	220	197	1,093
September	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	143	76	17	183	284	1,093
October	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	([5])	140	70	10	195	244	984
November	136	163	197	34	20	12	96	60	12	181	260	1,162
December	268	213	302	44	44	59	([5])	([5])	31	236	366	1,194
	Percent change											
November, 1958-59	- 16	+ 7	- 22	+21	- 43	- 66	- 2	-6	-52	-33	+ 7	+11
First 11 mos., 1958-59	+ 3	+ 4	- 4	-12	- 27	+ 7	+13	+11	-13	-21	+11	.....

*Scheduled for fabrication in the next 4 months. Table compiled by the Department of Commerce (BDSA). Sources: [1] American Iron and Steel Institute. [2] Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [3] National Electric Manufacturers Association. [4] American Institute of Steel Construction, Inc. [5] Not available.

Table F-7: Clay Construction Products: Production and Shipments

Period	Brick, common and face (*Million brick*)		Structural clay tile (*Thousand tons*)		Vitrified clay sewer pipe (*Thousand tons*)		Hollow facing tile (*Million brick equivalent*)		Glazed & unglazed floor & wall tile (*Thousand square feet*)	
	Production	Shipments	Production	Shipments	Production	Shipments	Production	Shipments	Production	Shipments
1947-49 average	5,504	5,324	1,286	1,231	1,451	1,375	357	341	104,800	101,088
Year: 1956	8,085	7,382	862	750	2,154	2,039	576	535	251,388	231,262
1957	6,658	6,306	687	641	1,836	1,629	465	441	212,114	207,094
1958	6,489	6,459	574	543	1,773	1,772	484	453	221,768	215,710
12 months ending:										
August 1959	7,135	7,258	565	546	1,990	1,959	463	439	242,869	241,838
September 1959	7,193	7,286	560	544	1,994	1,967	458	435	247,188	244,990
October 1959	7,225	7,243	556	534	2,001	1,963	449	430	r250,280	247,475
November 1959	7,265	7,205	558	523	2,000	1,957	443	424	254,852	250,423
1958: November	578	580	46	47	161	152	40	37	18,491	17,615
December	535	426	48	38	149	118	39	38	20,031	18,476
1959: January	465	365	44	38	131	101	36	33	19,789	17,564
February	442	389	34	35	136	100	32	29	18,265	18,012
March	542	598	40	40	153	153	35	31	20,221	19,818
April	618	685	47	50	183	186	36	36	21,069	21,685
May	629	709	51	48	177	182	37	38	21,093	21,534
June	671	737	47	50	184	195	39	38	21,382	22,212
July	687	724	51	51	186	196	40	40	20,710	22,260
August	673	687	50	49	175	199	38	37	21,227	21,972
September	691	690	48	46	174	194	38	35	23,333	22,411
October	694	654	49	44	191	186	38	38	r24,669	23,916
November	618	542	48	36	160	146	34	31	23,063	20,563
	Percent change									
November, 1958-59	+ 7	− 7	+5	−24	([1])	− 4	− 15	−15	+25	+17
First 11 mos., 1958-59	+ 13	+12	−3	− 4	+14	+ 11	− 9	− 7	+16	+18

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the Bureau of the Census. [1] Change of less than one-half of 1 percent. r Revised.

Table F-8: Clay Construction Products: Production and Shipments, by Census Region [1]

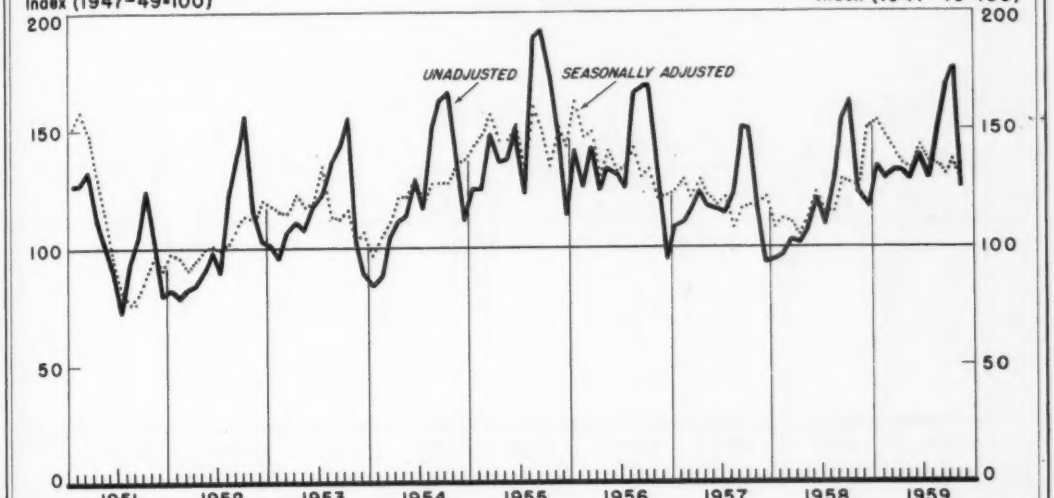
Census region	PRODUCTION 1959				SHIPMENTS 1959			
	November	October	September	August	November	October	September	August
	Brick, common and face (*thousands*)							
U. S. TOTAL	**617,829**	**694,351**	**690,961**	**672,535**	**541,673**	**654,178**	**689,635**	**686,733**
New England	10,554	13,170	16,819	16,033	12,045	14,470	15,086	14,132
Middle Atlantic	89,690	100,721	95,933	93,823	83,850	104,801	105,922	103,167
East North Central	123,905	151,815	156,896	144,116	102,719	140,841	157,460	148,963
West North Central	35,929	39,175	37,191	37,218	27,917	35,209	37,255	39,110
South Atlantic	151,724	160,864	158,876	157,956	132,311	145,802	157,081	162,382
East South Central	72,975	80,940	84,034	78,968	65,202	80,133	84,330	81,640
West South Central	80,217	86,003	82,778	84,555	70,238	78,002	78,867	81,683
Mountain	25,993	30,870	29,571	29,916	24,194	28,329	29,636	30,029
Pacific	26,842	30,793	28,863	29,950	23,197	26,591	23,998	25,627
	Structural clay tile (*tons*)							
U. S. TOTAL	**48,448**	**49,386**	**47,842**	**50,243**	**35,569**	**44,492**	**45,624**	**48,641**
Middle Atlantic	5,367	4,699	4,595	6,626	3,967	4,850	4,294	5,093
East North Central	2,711	5,713	4,072	4,721	1,790	4,258	3,715	3,220
West North Central	8,089	8,147	7,190	7,911	6,309	8,147	7,391	8,344
South Atlantic	10,756	9,789	11,631	11,266	8,198	9,584	11,034	11,618
East South Central	1,989	2,628	2,379	2,626	1,902	2,317	2,208	2,766
West South Central	17,055	17,136	15,754	14,835	11,918	13,921	15,064	15,736
Mountain & Pacific	2,481	1,274	2,221	2,258	1,485	1,415	1,918	1,864
	Vitrified clay sewer pipe (*tons*)							
U. S. TOTAL	**160,101**	**190,519**	**174,301**	**175,455**	**146,186**	**185,924**	**194,327**	**199,121**
Middle Atlantic	11,416	15,230	11,445	11,006	11,072	16,055	14,841	17,132
East North Central	59,774	70,954	69,150	69,267	50,667	68,306	75,295	77,635
West North Central	16,652	19,575	17,420	17,728	13,507	19,967	20,005	21,937
South Atlantic	22,234	23,292	22,971	23,210	21,323	21,924	21,790	23,312
E. & W. South Central	18,987	28,623	22,529	23,269	18,955	25,990	26,338	26,999
Mountain	4,836	5,415	5,048	5,139	4,230	4,717	5,210	4,724
Pacific	26,202	27,430	25,738	25,836	26,432	28,965	30,848	27,382

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the Bureau of the Census. [1] Composition of regions, and nonfarm population distribution by region, are shown under table A-2.

Chart 13.

Heating and Plumbing Equipment

Index of Shipments



SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE. CONSTRUCTION REVIEW C.D. 60-10-M

Table F-9: Heating and Plumbing Equipment: Shipments and Stocks

Period	Gas water heaters (Thousands of units)		C. I. convectors and radiators (Thousand square feet)		Warm air furnaces (Thousands of units)		Floor and wall furnaces (Thousands of units)		Residential oil burners [1] (Thousands of units)
	Shipments	Stocks*	Shipments	Stocks*	Shipments	Stocks*	Shipments	Stocks*	Shipments
1947-49 average	1,818	67	50,980	4,377	794	69	552	44	541
Year: 1956	2,712	134	29,567	3,810	1,355	218	492	70	532
1957	2,825	79	24,892	3,482	1,131	183	469	65	425
1958	2,622	83	20,386	3,182	1,185	149	464	49	354
12 months ending:									
August 1959	2,915	.....	21,469	.....	1,397	.....	567	.....	439
September 1959	2,896	.....	20,876	.....	1,406	.....	573	.....	441
October 1959	2,876	.....	20,147	.....	1,425	.....	572	.....	438
November 1959	2,852	.....	([2])	.....	1,425	.....	581	.....	436
1958: November	215	84	1,946	3,182	121	140	46	50	33
December	227	83	1,374	3,182	96	149	45	49	27
1959: January	253	77	1,446	3,791	89	172	41	57	33
February	247	78	1,415	4,234	86	191	42	61	30
March	253	86	1,713	4,596	95	207	38	59	29
April	248	75	1,801	4,715	98	220	43	59	29
May	228	104	1,074	5,305	101	230	40	69	31
June	237	94	1,438	5,379	119	226	43	77	48
July	235	56	1,601	4,756	126	205	46	69	34
August	241	45	1,731	4,613	151	184	54	67	42
September	231	69	2,306	3,859	171	169	62	58	51
October	263	53	2,302	3,270	172	149	72	54	51
November	190	42	([2])	([2])	121	137	54	48	31
	Percent change								
November, 1958-59	-11	-49	.....	.....	0	-14	+18	-7	-5
First 11 mos., 1958-59	-2	.....	.....	.....	+15	.....	+22	.....	+15

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the Bureau of the Census. * As of end of period.
[1] Sold separately. [2] Not available.

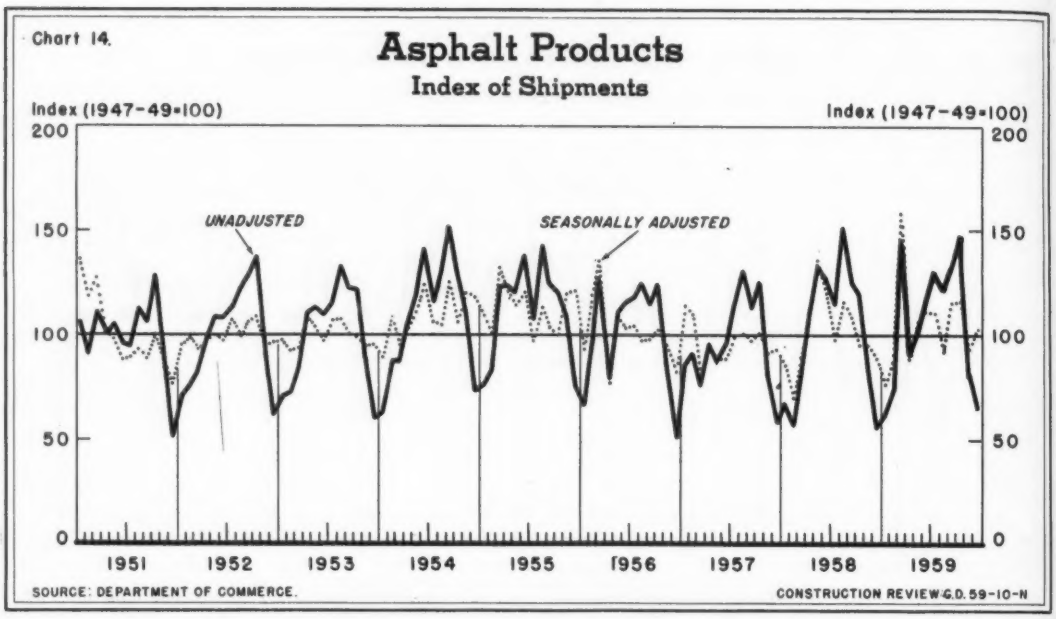


Table F-10: Imports and Exports of Selected Construction Materials

Item	Unit of quantity	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
		Year		First 9 months		Year		First 9 months	
		1957	1958	1958	1959	1957	1958	1958	1959
LUMBER, MILLWORK, & WOOD PRODUCTS:									
Softwoods	*MM bd. ft.*	2,710	3,155	r 2,260	2,913	616	540	411	435
Hardwood flooring*	*M bd. ft.*	3,646	3,881	3,037	4,217	19,022	26,097	18,933	19,053
Wood doors	*Units*	114,416	146,590	r81,028	162,988	42,894	73,156	54,387	62,625
Wood window sash [1]	*Units*	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,084	82,527	67,965	95,932
Wallboard (hardboard)	*Tons*	2,753	1,987	1,336	3,033	6,682	([2])	([2])	([2])
Hardboard	*Tons*	60,728	57,404	37,450	79,249	([3])	6,183	4,753	4,704
Insulating wallboard	*Tons*	6,863	9,178	6,344	11,793	19,167	14,139	r10,814	11,146
Softwood plywood, interior [1]	*M sq. ft.*	5,169	2,338	1,821	7,542	5,963	4,200	3,491	8,250
Softwood plywood, exterior [1]	*M sq. ft.*					8,705	7,600	6,365	33,924
CEMENT, GYPSUM, & ASBESTOS:									
Portland cement	*M bbls.*	4,305	3,378	r 2,448	3,925	1,331	641	518	226
Asbestos construction materials	*Tons*	21,851	13,270	7,942	23,889	17,489	13,961	11,482	9,078
Asphalt tile [1]	*M sq. yds.*	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,333	2,113	1,429	1,575
IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS:									
Cast-iron pipe, pressure	*Tons*	542	2,474	2,211	5,873	35,784	15,120	12,958	6,135
Cast-iron pipe, soil	*Tons*	4,977	7,104	5,138	7,817	8,391	7,122	5,055	5,126
Concrete reinforcing bars	*Tons*	160,371	472,527	318,974	688,753	84,720	24,729	20,253	10,274
Steel piling	*Tons*	31,808	4,412	3,682	6,253	18,434	13,538	11,878	12,829
Rails	*Tons*	4,853	4,625	3,191	5,760	196,792	139,000	108,804	58,738
Line pipe [1]	*Tons*	.....	.....	.....	.....	607,206	r315,300	r280,186	66,176
Fabricated structural steel [1]	*Tons*	.....	.....	.....	.....	246,783	112,479	r 84,411	47,937
Gas water heaters [1]	*Units*	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,223	33,810	25,605	15,406
CLAY PRODUCTS:									
Clay building and paving bricks	*M brick*	4,118	4,512	3,476	5,204	40,190	45,685	33,732	40,784
Clay floor and wall tiles	*M sq. ft.*	17,072	25,475	r17,161	23,889	5,226	4,650	3,656	1,768
Hollow building tile [1]	*Tons*	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,364	15,849	10,237	14,334

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the Bureau of the Census. * Imports include only maple (except Japanese), birch, and beech. [1] Data for imports not available in same detail as for exports. [2] Included in hardboard exports. [3] Not available prior to 1958. r Revised.

(NOTE: Table F-11, Plumbing Fixtures: Production, Shipments, and Stocks, is shown quarterly in the January, April, July, and October issues.)

Part G--Employment

NOTE: Beginning with data for January 1958, employment estimates for all States and areas (except as noted) are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual issued in 1957 by the Bureau of the Budget and are not strictly comparable with data for earlier periods.

Table G-1: Contract Construction: Employment by Type of Contractor

Period	All contractors	Building contractors							Nonbuilding contractors		
		All building contractors	General contractors	Special trades contractors					All nonbuilding	Highway and street	Other nonbuilding
				All special trades	Plumbing and heating	Painting and decorating	Electrical work	Other trades			
	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES *(in thousands)*										
1952	2,634.0	2,119.0	948.3	1,170.8	287.7	156.5	155.7	570.9	514.0	209.4	305.0
1953	2,622.0	2,109.0	934.0	1,175.1	288.9	148.1	159.7	578.4	513.0	214.9	297.8
1954	2,593.0	2,090.0	885.7	1,204.0	295.7	143.8	164.4	600.1	503.0	217.4	285.6
1955	2,759.0	2,243.0	922.6	1,320.8	317.0	162.3	168.4	673.1	516.0	232.4	284.0
1956	2,929.0	2,336.0	970.0	1,366.0	328.7	170.9	186.2	680.2	593.0	257.9	335.3
1957	2,808.0	2,222.0	869.3	1,352.7	321.7	164.2	188.9	677.9	586.0	250.1	335.6
1958	2,648.0	2,079.0	750.6	1,328.6	303.6	169.6	173.2	682.2	569.0	256.0	313.2
1958: Dec.	2,486.0	1,980.0	677.8	1,302.5	308.6	163.8	177.4	652.7	506.0	217.0	289.0
1959: Jan.	2,343.0	1,906.0	650.8	1,255.3	295.8	147.8	170.9	640.8	437.0	175.7	261.6
Feb.	2,256.0	1,837.0	623.5	1,213.2	287.6	141.5	165.6	618.5	419.0	164.3	254.6
Mar.	2,417.0	1,945.0	671.8	1,273.2	292.6	154.0	160.4	666.2	472.0	194.0	277.6
Apr.	2,662.0	2,091.0	742.2	1,348.5	301.6	174.4	161.6	710.9	571.0	254.9	315.8
May	2,834.0	2,184.0	776.5	1,407.6	305.3	199.4	169.6	733.3	650.0	310.5	339.8
June	2,986.0	2,301.0	824.0	1,477.2	314.0	217.7	176.5	769.0	685.0	335.0	350.0
July	3,085.0	2,348.0	836.7	1,511.3	323.5	239.9	179.1	768.8	687.0	343.0	344.1
Aug.	3,107.0	2,419.0	849.5	1,569.8	330.8	246.9	184.2	807.9	688.0	347.2	340.4
Sept.	3,043.0	2,383.0	827.7	1,555.2	329.1	239.9	185.1	801.1	660.0	329.5	330.8
Oct.	2,961.0	2,327.0	801.6	1,524.9	322.6	228.4	181.1	792.8	634.0	309.5	324.0
Nov.	r 2,856.0	r 2,269.0	r 764.8	r 1,504.6	r 314.5	222.0	r 180.1	r 788.0	r 587.0	r 270.8	r 316.6
Dec.	r 2,683.0	2,168.0	722.1	1,446.1	307.0	204.3	173.5	761.3	515.0	220.1	295.0
1960: Jan.	• 2,432.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	Percent change										
Nov.-Dec. 1959	- 6.1	- 4.5	- 5.6	- 3.9	- 2.4	- 8.0	- 3.7	- 3.4	- 12.3	- 18.7	- 6.8
Dec. 1958-59	+ 7.9	+ 9.5	+ 6.5	+ 11.0	- .5	+ 24.7	- 2.2	+ 16.6	+ 1.8	+ 1.4	+ 2.1

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. • Percent change: Dec. 1959-Jan. 1960, - 9.4; Jan. 1959-60, + 3.8.
[1] Not yet available.

Table G-2: Contract Construction: Number of Employees (Seasonally Adjusted)

(In thousands)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
1948	2,120	2,015	2,065	2,105	2,136	2,184	2,199	2,212	2,220	2,229	2,249	2,251	2,169
1949	2,222	2,171	2,146	2,128	2,124	2,130	2,157	2,176	2,197	2,192	2,190	2,141	2,165
1950	2,119	2,101	2,105	2,173	2,236	2,337	2,405	2,451	2,473	2,502	2,517	2,471	2,333
1951	2,526	2,521	2,569	2,593	2,596	2,613	2,633	2,641	2,630	2,653	2,606	2,620	2,603
1952	2,599	2,624	2,588	2,586	2,597	2,645	2,658	2,672	2,682	2,648	2,650	2,632	2,634
1953	2,647	2,669	2,653	2,638	2,613	2,598	2,588	2,596	2,612	2,632	2,623	2,626	2,622
1954	2,533	2,583	2,600	2,614	2,603	2,599	2,591	2,594	2,586	2,584	2,618	2,615	2,593
1955	2,624	2,618	2,703	2,759	2,813	2,823	2,829	2,813	2,810	2,777	2,760	2,750	2,759
1956	2,768	2,802	2,834	2,891	2,964	3,079	2,984	3,007	2,980	2,951	2,926	2,917	2,929
1957	2,798	2,831	2,859	2,855	2,891	2,899	2,847	2,805	2,782	2,763	2,710	2,679	2,808
1958	2,652	2,455	2,573	2,624	2,698	2,698	2,693	2,711	2,698	2,698	2,690	2,550	2,648
1959	2,650	2,626	2,719	2,829	2,787	2,799	2,800	2,814	2,776	2,762	r 2,792	r 2,783	2,764
1960	2,730												

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. r Revised.

Table G-3: Contract Construction: Employment, by State

State	Number of employees *(in thousands)*											Percent change, December 1958-59
	1959											
	Dec.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Alabama [1]	42.4	40.7	41.9	44.4	46.1	47.3	48.2	46.6	45.7	45.7	45.4	+ 7
Arizona	29.8	29.1	29.7	30.1	26.0	18.0	28.0	30.8	31.4	31.4	31.0	+ 4
Arkansas	16.3	14.9	16.0	18.1	18.8	19.0	19.6	17.4	15.4	14.2	13.1	-20
California	280.0	272.8	281.1	290.7	293.6	299.8	306.4	300.3	299.0	293.1	289.0	+ 3
Colorado	31.9	30.7	31.5	33.5	35.4	36.8	36.3	35.5	36.5	35.2	34.1	+ 7
Connecticut [1, 2]	43.2	35.8	39.1	41.2	44.1	45.8	46.5	46.6	45.2	45.2	42.5	- 2
Delaware	10.3	10.7	11.8	12.2	13.1	13.2	13.4	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.3	+19
District of Columbia	20.6	21.2	21.9	22.2	22.9	23.5	24.6	24.2	23.9	23.2	22.2	+ 8
Florida	129.6	126.5	126.3	131.0	133.3	138.0	140.0	137.4	136.4	136.0	133.5	+ 3
Georgia	53.5	55.4	57.4	59.3	61.6	63.4	62.8	59.7	57.7	56.5	55.7	+ 4
Idaho	9.8	8.7	10.2	11.4	12.1	12.4	12.7	12.0	11.3	10.7	9.8	0
Illinois	144.3	146.9	165.3	173.3	178.7	185.7	188.3	183.7	182.6	176.0	([3])	.....
Indiana	55.0	52.2	59.1	62.9	66.6	69.4	68.9	67.5	64.5	61.1	58.1	+ 6
Iowa	29.7	27.0	32.9	35.0	41.0	42.8	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])	.....
Kansas	33.1	r34.2	r37.0	r38.5	r39.9	r40.4	r40.7	r38.0	35.9	34.4	32.3	- 2
Kentucky	30.2	31.2	35.7	37.4	39.5	40.0	38.7	38.7	36.5	([3])	([3])	.....
Louisiana [1]	63.6	57.9	59.1	60.9	60.3	58.9	59.3	62.0	58.4	56.4	56.4	-11
Maine	11.2	9.0	10.2	12.6	14.1	15.2	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.0	12.3	+10
Maryland	56.5	54.5	58.8	61.4	65.7	66.7	68.2	67.8	65.9	64.0	60.2	+ 7
Massachusetts	71.6	61.7	70.3	78.0	81.6	82.0	83.4	82.9	82.1	79.5	74.9	+ 5
Michigan	85.5	81.4	93.1	104.5	108.1	113.2	115.2	110.6	107.2	99.9	91.8	+ 7
Minnesota	46.8	41.5	48.5	54.4	62.5	66.3	68.6	66.9	66.1	59.6	50.5	+ 8
Mississippi	23.6	22.0	23.5	24.9	26.0	28.3	29.0	27.6	26.6	25.8	24.0	+ 2
Missouri	61.1	61.1	64.5	66.9	69.4	70.6	71.3	71.5	67.4	63.7	62.9	+ 3
Montana	9.5	8.0	10.7	12.1	13.1	13.8	13.7	12.9	11.6	10.1	9.1	- 4
Nebraska [1]	18.7	17.3	20.7	21.8	24.2	25.4	25.4	24.6	24.3	23.3	21.0	+12
Nevada	6.2	6.4	6.9	7.1	7.5	6.3	6.6	7.5	7.5	7.3	7.1	+15
New Hampshire	8.3	6.9	7.8	9.1	9.9	10.5	10.6	10.0	9.7	9.2	8.2	- 1
New Jersey [1]	90.3	87.2	93.0	97.1	96.1	102.4	108.6	107.0	107.4	105.9	101.6	+13
New Mexico	23.7	22.6	23.1	22.7	22.6	21.4	20.1	19.8	18.8	18.4	17.8	-25
New York	*238.4	226.0	245.9	262.3	275.2	267.1	280.6	281.3	273.6	266.7	252.0	+ 6
North Carolina	52.9	54.1	55.0	56.8	58.0	57.6	58.9	57.7	56.6	55.7	55.6	+ 5
North Dakota	7.9	7.4	9.9	13.6	14.7	15.3	15.4	15.2	14.4	12.1	9.5	+20
Ohio	133.2	126.8	139.8	149.7	158.7	166.2	170.3	169.1	163.7	155.5	143.4	+ 8
Oklahoma	31.5	33.6	34.0	34.2	34.7	35.2	34.9	33.9	32.3	31.3	31.3	- 1
Oregon	23.8	21.9	23.6	24.4	24.9	28.2	30.5	29.8	28.0	25.6	23.8	0
Pennsylvania	145.1	142.2	166.6	176.6	180.9	187.0	182.2	180.8	175.7	168.4	155.6	+ 7
Rhode Island	17.9	15.8	18.4	20.0	20.8	20.5	20.0	19.8	19.8	19.1	17.0	- 5
South Carolina	32.0	31.7	32.4	33.4	32.6	33.4	35.0	34.1	35.1	35.1	35.3	+10
South Dakota	7.2	6.7	9.0	10.2	11.3	11.6	12.0	11.2	10.7	9.1	7.7	+ 7
Tennessee	41.4	42.0	44.0	44.6	45.9	47.6	48.9	48.8	48.5	46.4	43.9	+ 6
Texas	167.5	168.1	169.1	173.5	177.5	180.4	180.5	174.1	168.0	165.9	162.8	- 3
Utah	14.9	13.6	16.0	17.4	17.9	18.8	19.5	18.7	17.4	16.6	15.3	+ 3
Vermont	5.9	4.1	5.4	6.7	7.3	7.7	8.0	7.7	7.4	6.8	6.1	+ 3
Virginia	60.1	62.3	66.7	69.6	72.8	74.1	75.3	74.6	73.7	72.1	67.3	+12
Washington	42.0	42.4	44.9	43.8	46.8	48.8	49.5	48.4	46.4	43.4	41.7	- 1
West Virginia	18.9	17.2	18.1	19.6	20.3	20.8	21.5	21.3	21.2	20.0	16.6	- 12
Wisconsin	48.2	43.8	47.5	54.6	59.3	61.5	62.2	61.8	59.6	56.9	51.7	+ 7
Wyoming	7.7	6.2	7.5	8.3	9.9	10.1	10.2	10.2	9.9	9.0	8.2	+ 6

Source: State agencies in cooperation with the Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Based on the 1942 Social Security Board Industrial Classification Code. See note at beginning of Part G. [1] Data revised from January 1958. Revised data not shown here are available upon request. [2] Includes a small number of employees in mining. [3] Not available. [4] Change of less than one-half of 1 percent.

Table G-4: Contract Construction: Employment in Selected Metropolitan Areas

Metropolitan area	Number of employees *(in thousands)*											Percent change, Dec. 1958-59
	1958	1959										
	Dec.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Akron, Ohio	6.4	5.4	6.6	7.6	7.9	8.9	9.5	9.2	8.6	8.0	7.2	+ 13
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N. Y.	6.5	4.9	5.9	6.4	6.5	6.9	6.7	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.9	- 9
Albuquerque, N. Mex	8.7	9.2	9.0	8.6	8.4	8.3	7.6	7.3	6.8	6.8	7.1	- 18
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.	6.2	6.4	7.3	8.0	8.1	8.4	7.8	8.1	8.0	7.7	7.0	+ 13
Atlanta, Ga.	21.8	22.5	23.5	23.7	25.0	25.6	25.9	25.1	24.2	23.5	23.0	+ 6
Baltimore, Md.	33.0	33.6	36.4	38.2	40.1	40.8	41.5	41.4	39.9	39.0	36.4	+ 10
Baton Rouge, La.	8.8	8.4	8.8	8.9	8.6	8.9	9.1	8.4	8.1	8.1	8.3	- 6
Binghamton, N. Y.	2.4	2.3	2.8	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.2	+ 33
Birmingham, Ala.[1]	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.5	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	+ 5
Boise, Idaho	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.8	0
Boston, Mass.	41.7	36.2	42.4	46.7	48.4	48.3	49.7	49.7	49.0	47.5	44.8	+ 7
Bridgeport, Conn.[1, 2]	5.3	4.1	4.5	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.2	4.8	- 9
Buffalo, N. Y.	20.0	18.1	21.1	23.6	25.9	27.0	27.8	28.9	27.1	25.3	22.7	+ 14
Canton, Ohio	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.9	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.5	+ 21
Casper, Wyo.	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.3	- 7
Charleston, S. C.[1]	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	0
Charleston, W. Va.	3.9	3.8	4.3	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.5	4.5	4.1	+ 5
Charlotte, N. C.	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.9	6.7	6.3	6.3	+ 11
Chattanooga, Tenn.	3.6	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.7	+ 3
Chicago, Ill.	106.5	109.5	120.3	125.5	127.6	130.8	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio	17.3	16.6	18.3	19.1	19.2	19.0	20.1	20.4	20.5	19.7	18.3	+ 6
Cleveland, Ohio	27.8	25.6	28.0	29.4	31.9	33.5	33.2	32.4	31.4	30.6	28.2	+ 1
Columbia, S. C.[1]	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	+ 8
Columbus, Ohio	12.3	11.7	13.5	13.9	15.5	16.5	17.0	16.8	16.0	15.0	13.4	+ 9
Dayton, Ohio	6.2	6.4	7.2	7.7	8.3	8.5	8.8	8.5	8.1	7.5	6.9	+ 11
Denver, Colo.	20.7	20.1	20.6	21.8	23.8	25.3	25.0	24.6	24.3	23.1	22.6	+ 9
Des Moines, Iowa[1]	5.0	4.7	5.6	3.7	6.0	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.4	5.0	0
Detroit, Mich.	43.1	40.7	43.8	48.5	48.1	51.3	53.7	50.2	47.4	46.0	41.4	- 4
Duluth, Minn.	2.3	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.1	1.9	- 17
Evansville, Ind.	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	- 8
Fargo, N. D.	1.6	1.2	1.6	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.2	1.6	0
Flint, Mich.	3.4	3.0	3.4	4.1	4.3	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.0	3.6	+ 6
Fort Wayne, Ind.	3.1	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.1	0
Grand Rapids, Mich.	4.7	4.5	5.3	5.7	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.0	5.6	4.6	- 2
Great Falls, Mont.	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.4	- 18
Harrisburg, Pa.	6.3	6.1	6.8	7.2	7.2	8.4	8.4	8.3	7.9	7.3	6.7	+ 6
Hartford, Conn.[1, 2]	10.0	8.1	8.6	9.3	9.7	9.8	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.7	9.1	- 9
Huntington-Ashland, W. Va.	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.1	- 22
Indianapolis, Ind.	10.1	10.5	11.5	12.4	12.8	13.2	13.5	13.5	13.4	12.5	([3])	.....
Jackson, Miss.	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.3	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.4	5.2	+ 4
Jacksonville, Fla.	11.0	11.1	11.4	11.6	11.5	11.2	11.2	11.5	11.3	10.9	10.9	- 1
Kansas City, Mo.	22.5	22.6	23.9	25.0	25.2	24.7	24.1	24.2	22.5	21.5	20.9	- 7
Knoxville, Tenn.	6.7	7.4	7.4	7.8	8.7	8.8	9.0	8.9	7.9	8.0	8.2	+ 22
Lancaster, Pa.	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.6	5.0	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.5	+ 13
Lansing, Mich.	3.6	2.9	3.6	4.0	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.1	3.9	3.4	3.0	- 17
Lewiston-Auburn, Maine	1.0	.8	.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0
Little Rock-N. Little Rock, Ark.	5.2	4.9	5.1	5.6	6.1	6.4	6.4	5.9	5.7	5.1	4.8	- 8
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	124.8	125.6	128.2	132.6	132.1	135.3	140.4	139.2	137.9	135.4	134.9	+ 8
Louisville, Ky.	11.3	12.4	13.7	13.8	14.6	15.2	15.5	14.2	13.5	12.9	11.7	+ 4
Manchester, N. H.	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.9	- 5
Memphis, Tenn.	11.2	11.4	11.6	11.4	11.5	11.9	11.9	11.6	11.4	11.1	10.8	- 4
Miami, Fla.[1]	28.5	24.0	25.1	25.6	27.2	29.1	29.0	29.3	29.5	29.0	27.8	- 2
Milwaukee, Wis.	19.1	18.2	19.4	21.3	22.7	22.8	23.1	23.4	22.7	22.3	20.8	+ 9
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	28.6	25.9	28.7	29.1	32.3	33.8	34.8	34.1	34.5	31.2	28.4	- 1
Mobile, Ala.	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.8	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.8	([3])	.....
Muskegon-Muskegon Heights, Mich	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	- 7
Nashville, Tenn.	6.7	6.4	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.6	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.6	7.3	+ 9
New Bedford, Mass.	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.0	- 9
New Britain, Conn.[1, 2]	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	0
New Haven, Conn.[1, 2]	6.2	5.4	5.9	6.3	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.5	6.4	5.7	- 8
New Orleans, La.	19.1	18.3	18.1	18.3	18.2	17.9	17.5	17.6	17.3	17.0	16.6	- 13

See footnotes at end of table G-3.

Table G-4: Contract Construction: Employment in Selected Metropolitan Areas—Con.

Metropolitan area	Number of employees *(in thousands)*											Percent change, Dec. 1958-59
	1959	1959										
	Dec.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
New York-Northeastern N. Jersey..	217.4	203.8	219.7	228.7	238.7	225.4	250.7	252.8	246.3	242.4	231.8	+7
Newark-Jersey City, N. J.....	28.0	26.8	27.7	29.0	29.2	32.3	35.6	34.9	35.1	35.7	34.4	+23
Paterson, N. J.....	21.2	19.7	21.9	22.6	23.0	24.5	25.7	26.1	26.0	25.1	23.5	+11
Perth Amboy, N. J.....	8.5	8.0	8.5	9.0	9.3	10.2	11.7	11.0	10.8	10.3	9.8	+15
Nassau-Suffolk Counties, N. Y..	28.8	24.0	28.5	31.2	34.3	27.9	34.2	35.2	33.5	32.3	31.2	+8
New York, N. Y.....	*113.5	108.2	112.7	114.1	119.5	106.9	117.7	120.0	116.2	114.4	111.1	-2
Westchester County, N. Y.....	16.3	14.3	17.4	19.4	19.8	19.7	21.4	20.9	20.0	20.0	18.0	+10
Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.....	11.3	12.1	12.9	13.3	14.2	14.4	15.0	14.6	14.3	13.8	13.0	+15
Oklahoma City, Okla	9.7	10.4	10.6	11.0	11.7	11.9	12.2	12.0	11.6	10.9	10.8	+11
Omaha, Nebr.[2].....	9.4	8.9	9.8	10.1	10.8	11.3	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.3	10.5	+12
Peoria, Ill.....	*4.0	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.....	66.7	65.1	72.0	76.2	77.8	79.1	80.6	80.3	78.6	77.0	72.2	+8
Phoenix, Ariz.....	16.3	16.6	17.2	17.4	15.2	10.0	16.5	18.1	18.6	18.8	18.5	+13
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	36.2	36.7	40.6	41.8	42.5	43.8	41.4	41.1	39.7	38.1	35.2	-3
Portland, Maine.....	3.4	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.2	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.5	+3
Portland, Oreg.....	13.9	13.3	13.9	14.1	14.3	15.7	16.9	16.8	15.3	14.3	13.6	-2
Providence, R. I.....	15.8	14.0	16.3	17.7	18.5	18.1	17.7	17.5	17.5	16.9	15.0	-5
Racine, Wis.....	1.5	1.3	1.5	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.2	1.7	1.5	0
Reno, Nev.....	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.6	+4
Richmond, Va.[1].....	10.8	11.1	11.4	11.8	12.0	11.9	12.0	11.9	11.7	11.4	11.1	+3
Rochester, N. Y.....	9.4	7.3	8.3	9.4	10.3	10.9	11.6	11.9	11.9	11.3	9.7	+3
Rockford, Ill.[2].....	*3.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	.....
Sacramento, Calif.....	9.8	9.1	9.6	10.6	11.3	11.6	11.9	11.9	12.0	11.6	11.1	+13
Saginaw, Mich.....	2.1	1.8	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.4	+14
St. Louis, Mo.....	28.0	26.4	29.4	29.1	30.6	31.7	30.3	30.6	31.0	29.7	29.2	+4
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	8.0	7.4	7.7	8.3	8.8	9.1	9.6	9.8	9.5	9.1	8.5	+6
San Diego, Calif.....	19.0	18.8	19.2	19.7	20.0	20.3	20.3	20.1	19.9	19.9	19.5	+3
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.....	58.4	57.7	58.3	59.8	61.1	61.6	62.8	62.6	63.1	62.2	61.7	+6
San Jose, Calif.....	14.1	13.6	14.0	14.5	15.0	15.5	16.0	15.8	15.9	15.5	15.3	+9
Savannah, Ga.....	4.5	4.8	4.7	5.1	5.4	5.1	5.2	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.5	0
Seattle, Wash.....	15.7	15.8	16.2	16.3	17.3	18.1	18.6	17.0	17.2	16.4	15.9	+1
Shreveport, La.....	6.4	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.1	5.7	5.5	5.5	-14
Sioux Falls, S. D.....	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.2	-8
South Bend, Ind.....	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.9	+16
Spokane, Wash.....	4.4	3.7	4.4	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.0	4.5	4.2	-5
Springfield-Holyoke, Mass.....	5.0	4.4	5.1	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.0	5.5	5.3	+6
Stamford, Conn.[1, 2].....	3.1	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.7	-13
Syracuse, N. Y.....	5.6	4.4	4.9	5.5	5.8	5.9	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.1	5.0	-11
Tacoma, Wash.....	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.5	5.0	5.2	5.2	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.2	+5
Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.....	22.9	21.8	21.8	22.7	22.7	23.7	23.2	23.4	23.6	23.5	23.3	+2
Toledo, Ohio.....	8.6	7.9	9.1	9.6	10.5	12.3	12.2	12.2	11.9	10.9	9.8	+14
Topeka, Kans.....	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.5	+6
Trenton, N. J.[1].....	4.3	4.1	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.6	+7
Tucson, Ariz.....	6.5	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.0	4.7	6.6	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	+14
Tulsa, Okla.....	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.7	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.2	7.9	8.1	8.0	+8
Utica-Rome, N. Y.....	2.0	1.7	2.1	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.3	1.2	-40
Washington, D. C.....	43.5	47.3	49.1	50.8	52.1	53.5	55.3	54.9	54.2	52.6	50.1	+15
Waterbury, Conn.[1, 2].....	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	-5
Wheeling-Steubenville, W. Va....	6.3	5.3	4.7	4.5	5.1	5.3	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.5	-13
Wichita, Kans.....	6.6	6.8	6.9	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.1	6.5	6.3	5.9	-11
Wilmington, Del.[1].....	8.7	8.2	8.9	9.3	9.6	10.0	10.3	10.2	10.1	9.9	9.3	+7
Worcester, Mass.....	3.1	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	-13
Youngstown, Ohio.....	7.6	7.8	8.9	9.7	10.5	10.7	10.4	10.2	9.8	9.3	8.9	+17

See footnotes at end of table G-3.

Table G-5: Contract Construction: Indexes of Aggregate Weekly Man-Hours

(1947-49=100)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
1948	89.6	81.3	86.7	95.0	102.2	111.9	115.1	117.3	116.2	113.3	106.6	105.4	103.4
1949	94.2	88.9	89.2	95.0	103.1	106.8	110.5	114.2	111.5	111.4	104.4	94.9	102.0
1950	84.6	79.5	83.7	95.8	106.1	116.7	122.1	129.5	126.1	128.9	123.9	112.7	109.1
1951	106.4	99.3	105.4	116.9	126.4	131.8	137.7	141.1	138.5	139.8	124.2	121.6	124.1
1952	111.1	112.3	108.3	117.5	125.4	136.8	138.9	143.2	144.0	139.9	128.2	123.9	127.5
1953	109.1	108.7	109.1	115.8	122.6	130.4	132.0	137.2	131.7	136.7	126.7	117.2	123.1
1954	95.5	102.8	106.4	113.5	120.3	128.0	131.4	134.0	128.6	128.6	123.3	114.4	118.9
1955	101.4	98.6	108.4	115.8	129.8	137.0	144.0	144.3	146.6	138.3	125.6	121.1	125.9
1956	108.1	108.5	109.2	123.6	136.4	152.6	151.5	157.1	155.4	151.1	137.6	128.9	135.0
1957	105.6	112.2	114.8	122.3	131.9	141.2	143.2	145.5	141.3	137.0	120.2	112.9	127.3
1958	102.4	85.9	98.9	109.1	122.7	128.1	132.1	137.9	136.1	135.3	123.8	105.7	118.2
1959	99.7	92.0	103.7	119.0	129.2	138.9	140.1	146.1	r136.5	r133.7	r123.3	r118.2	([1])
1960	100.1												

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. r Revised. [1]Not yet available.

Chart 15

Hours and Earnings in Contract Construction

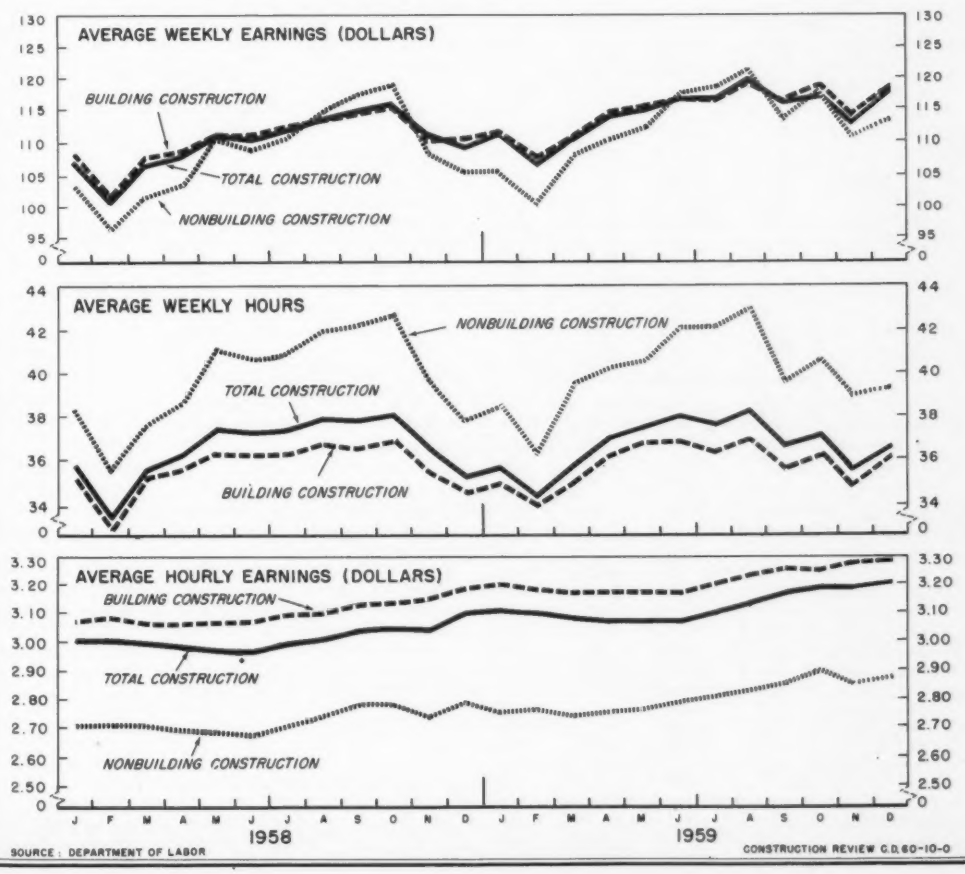


Table G-6: Contract Construction: Hours and Gross Earnings of Construction Workers

Period	All construction	Building construction							Nonbuilding construction		
		All building contractors	General contractors	Special trades contractors					All nonbuilding	Highway and street	Other nonbuilding
				All special trades	Plumbing and heating	Painting and decorating	Electrical work	Other trades			
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS											
Year: 1955	$95.94	$96.29	$90.22	$100.83	$106.40	$94.38	$116.52	$96.21	$95.11	$91.27	$98.50
1956	101.83	101.92	95.04	107.16	112.31	99.81	125.22	102.39	101.59	97.63	104.94
1957	106.64	106.86	98.89	112.17	118.87	103.75	132.10	106.30	105.07	98.66	110.15
1958	110.47	110.67	102.53	115.28	123.23	107.95	135.97	109.31	109.47	104.14	114.26
1958: Dec	109.43	110.37	99.12	116.51	127.59	109.10	140.48	107.24	105.36	93.98	114.55
1959: Jan	111.03	111.65	103.01	116.86	127.64	107.52	139.41	108.54	105.88	93.59	114.55
Feb	106.64	108.12	100.25	112.20	123.28	104.63	137.58	102.72	100.19	85.40	109.82
Mar	110.57	110.95	103.19	115.15	125.33	109.07	138.65	106.88	108.23	98.21	115.84
Apr	113.59	114.44	106.07	119.13	127.72	111.97	141.64	112.70	110.28	103.28	116.61
May	114.82	115.39	106.36	120.82	129.12	113.60	141.64	115.31	112.06	106.55	118.00
June	116.66	116.66	108.19	121.81	128.78	114.52	143.91	116.28	117.46	113.88	120.77
July	116.56	116.16	107.15	120.88	129.96	114.95	145.08	114.37	118.30	115.44	121.29
Aug.	119.88	119.19	110.70	123.98	131.45	117.00	144.71	118.70	121.26	119.71	123.07
Sept.	115.66	116.71	107.87	121.70	126.29	116.47	138.75	117.51	112.58	109.62	116.35
Oct.	117.66	117.72	109.85	122.38	130.79	115.17	144.38	116.49	117.74	113.03	123.01
Nov	r113.88	114.14	r103.93	r120.04	r129.08	r113.86	r142.51	r113.23	r110.87	r104.80	116.74
Dec	117.81	118.77	108.42	124.17	132.97	115.52	148.19	118.27	113.47	104.15	121.27
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS											
Year: 1955	36.9	36.2	35.8	36.4	38.0	34.7	39.1	35.5	40.3	41.3	39.4
1956	37.3	36.4	36.0	36.7	38.2	34.9	39.5	35.8	40.8	41.9	39.9
1957	36.9	36.1	35.7	36.3	38.1	34.7	39.2	35.2	39.8	40.6	39.2
1958	36.7	35.7	35.6	35.8	37.8	34.6	38.3	34.6	40.1	41.0	39.4
1958: Dec	35.3	34.6	33.6	35.2	38.2	34.2	38.7	33.2	37.9	37.0	38.7
1959: Jan	35.7	35.0	34.8	35.2	38.1	33.6	38.3	33.5	38.5	38.2	38.7
Feb	34.4	34.0	34.1	34.0	36.8	32.8	37.9	32.0	36.3	35.0	37.1
Mar	35.9	35.0	35.1	35.0	37.3	34.3	38.3	33.4	39.5	39.6	39.4
Apr	37.0	36.1	36.2	36.1	37.9	35.1	38.7	35.0	40.1	40.5	39.8
May	37.4	36.4	36.3	36.5	38.2	35.5	38.7	35.7	40.6	41.3	40.0
June	38.0	36.8	36.8	36.8	38.1	35.9	39.0	36.0	42.1	43.3	40.8
July	37.6	36.3	36.2	36.3	38.0	35.7	39.0	35.3	42.1	43.4	40.7
Aug.	38.3	36.9	36.9	36.9	38.1	36.0	38.9	36.3	43.0	44.5	41.3
Sept	36.6	35.8	35.6	35.9	36.5	35.4	37.0	35.5	39.5	40.6	38.4
Oct.	37.0	36.0	35.9	36.1	37.8	34.9	38.5	35.3	40.6	41.1	40.2
Nov	r35.7	34.8	34.3	r35.1	37.2	r34.4	r37.8	r33.9	38.9	39.4	38.4
Dec	36.7	36.1	35.9	36.2	38.1	34.9	39.1	35.2	39.4	39.3	39.5
AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS											
Year: 1955	$2.60	$2.66	$2.52	$2.77	$2.80	$2.72	$2.98	$2.71	$2.36	$2.21	$2.50
1956	2.73	2.80	2.64	2.92	2.94	2.86	3.17	2.86	2.49	2.33	2.63
1957	2.89	2.96	2.77	3.09	3.12	2.99	3.37	3.02	2.64	2.43	2.81
1958	3.01	3.10	2.88	3.22	3.26	3.12	3.55	3.15	2.73	2.54	2.90
1958: Dec	3.10	3.19	2.95	3.31	3.34	3.19	3.63	3.23	2.78	2.54	2.96
1959: Jan	3.11	3.19	2.96	3.32	3.35	3.20	3.64	3.24	2.75	2.45	2.96
Feb	3.10	3.18	2.94	3.30	3.35	3.19	3.63	3.21	2.76	2.44	2.96
Mar	3.08	3.17	2.94	3.29	3.36	3.18	3.62	3.20	2.74	2.48	2.94
Apr	3.07	3.17	2.93	3.30	3.37	3.19	3.66	3.22	2.75	2.55	2.93
May	3.07	3.17	2.93	3.31	3.38	3.20	3.66	3.23	2.76	2.58	2.95
June	3.07	3.17	2.94	3.31	3.38	3.19	3.69	3.23	2.79	2.63	2.96
July	3.10	3.20	2.96	3.33	3.42	3.22	3.72	3.24	2.81	2.66	2.98
Aug.	3.13	3.23	3.00	3.36	3.45	3.25	3.72	3.27	2.82	2.69	2.98
Sept	3.16	3.26	3.03	3.39	3.46	3.29	3.75	3.31	2.85	2.70	3.03
Oct.	3.18	3.27	3.06	3.39	3.46	3.30	3.75	3.30	2.90	2.75	r3.06
Nov.	3.19	3.28	r3.03	r3.42	r3.47	3.31	r3.77	r3.34	r2.85	r2.66	3.04
Dec	3.21	3.29	3.02	3.43	3.49	3.31	3.79	3.36	2.88	2.65	3.07
Percent change, December 1958-59											
Avg. wkly. earnings	+7.7	+7.6	+9.4	+6.6	+4.2	+5.9	+5.5	+10.3	+7.7	+10.8	+5.9
Avg. wkly. hours	+4.0	+4.3	+6.8	+2.8	-.3	+2.0	+1.0	+ 6.0	+4.0	+ 6.2	+2.1
Avg. hrly. earnings	+3.5	+3.1	+2.4	+3.6	+4.5	+3.8	+4.4	+ 4.0	+3.6	+ 4.3	+3.7

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. rRevised.

(NOTE: *Table G-7, Registered Apprentices in the Building Trades, is published on a semiannual basis as data become available.)*

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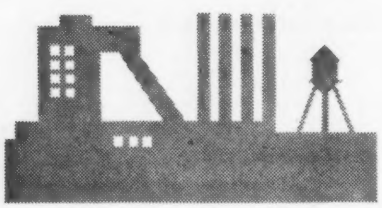

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